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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

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NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

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INTRODUCTION BY SENATOR RICHARD G. LUGAR, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

This summary of activities of the Committee on Foreign Relations during the 98th Congress is submitted in fulfillment of the requirements of Rule XXVI 8(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which provides that each standing committee report to the Senate, not later than March 31 of each odd-numbered year, on its legislative review activities during the preceding Congress.

At the last business meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee for the 98th Congress, I pointed out that the committee had held "extraordinary hearings on the Soviet Union," as well as hearings with an emphasis on the rights of the people of Eastern Europe, and that "Central American initiatives with regard to economic aid have taken wings" during the Congress under Senator Percy's leadership.

The committee also continued to maintain a special interest in developments in the Middle East, particularly Lebanon and the Persian Gulf, and in El Salvador and Central America as a whole. Executive branch officials briefed the committee on these and a wide range of other matters such as economic relations with Japan, the situation in Cyprus, the Williamsburg Summit, the President's trip to Asia, the situation in Chad, and the status of POW/MIAs in Southeast Asia. In addition, the committee extensively considered arms control matters. Throughout the Congress, committee members and staff received administration briefings on arms control, including the status of United States-Soviet strategic arms talks, and the committee held public hearings on legislation concerning the proliferation and control of nuclear weapons, control of weapons in space, and the establishment of nuclear risk centers in Moscow and Washington.

Although the authorizing legislation for the international development and security assistance programs was not passed by the Senate, the committee spent a considerable amount of time both in hearings and mark-up sessions on the measures. Some of this work found expression in the continuing appropriations resolution adopted at the end of the Congress. Other major legislation approved by the committee included authorizations for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Board for International Broadcasting, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Peace Corps, Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, the President's emergency assistance for Lebanon, regional international development banks, and for the Presidential certification of conditions in El Salvador.

In addition to consideration of legislation, action was taken by the committee on 39 treaties. These included the Genocide Convention; friendship treaties with Tuvalu, Kiribati, and the Cook Islands; tax conventions with China, New Zealand, Australia, Den-

mark, Canada, Sweden and France; numerous bilateral extradition and mutual assistance treaties; the Montreal Protocols; fishery conventions; the Skagit River and Ross Lake treaty with Canada; and a convention on programme-carrying signals by satellite.

The committee was also served by excellent subcommittee work such as the International Economic Policy Subcommittee's hearings on the importance of trade and foreign policy. The Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee held a series of hearings in and outside of Washington on drug interdiction in the Western Hemisphere. These and other important hearings of the other subcommittees are too numerous to itemize here and are listed under Section I. Miscellaneous Activities. (A total of 311 meetings was held by the Foreign Relations Committee during 1983 and 1984—53 of these were by subcommittees.)

Two other important responsibilities of the committee are consideration of nominations of executive branch officials in foreign affairs and receiving distinguished foreign visitors. A tabulation and breakdown of nominations received and the action of the committee on each are provided under Section H. Nominations. The chairman of the committee and the subcommittee chairmen hosted international officials and delegations on 74 occasions.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to express appreciation to the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division of the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, for its cooperation in the preparation of the treaty and legislative histories contained in this report.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members of the committee and the committee staff for their diligence and dedication. In particular, I would like to express to Senator Charles H. Percy, the former chairman of the committee, and Senator Claiborne Pell, the Ranking Minority Member, the gratitude of the committee for their contributions to an excellent Congress.

The table below is a tabulation of the legislation discussed in this report.

Foreign affairs legislation in the Senate

	98th Congress
Bills and joint resolutions:	
Referred to committee	107
Original bills from committee	5
Held at desk or placed on Senate calendar	6
Total	118
Reported	[1] 35
Became public law	14
Concurrent, executive and Senate resolutions:	
Referred to committee	122
Original resolutions from committee	12
Total	134
Reported	39
Agreed to by Senate	[2] 39

[1] Seven of these were passed by the Senate only, 4 were included in other public laws and 1 was pocket vetoed by the President.

[2] In addition, there were 15 resolutions which were agreed to without referral to the committee.

A. TREATIES

Treaties pending before the Senate at the beginning of the 98th Congress	40
Treaties submitted during the 98th Congress	32
Total during the 98th Congress	72
Approved by the Senate	34
Returned to the President	.....
Reported favorably by the committee but not approved by the Senate	5
Still pending in committee at the end of the 98th Congress	33

REVISED NICE AGREEMENT ON TRADEMARKS (EX. E, 96–1)

The Revised Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, known also as the Geneva Act, was concluded at Geneva on May 13, 1977 for the purpose of making minor changes in the Nice Agreement of June 15, 1957. The Nice Agreement, to which the United States became a party in 1972, exists for the protection of private trademark rights. It is an administrative convention, providing a system for classifying goods and services for the purpose of registering trademarks and service marks. This classification is used in the national registration systems of all the Contracting States, including the United States, which thereby permits the registration of marks among the participating states and affords greater protection for them against infringement.

The major change instituted by the treaty is to permit revisions of lists of classes by a four-fifths vote rather than by unanimous agreement. Also, the right of states to vote by proxy would be abolished. The Geneva Act provides that equally authentic texts of the classifications be established in English and French and that official texts be established in other designated languages.

The treaty was read to the Senate for the first time and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on January 23, 1979. The committee held a hearing on May 24, 1983 and by voice vote ordered the convention reported favorably to the Senate for consent to ratification. The treaty was reported to the Senate on June 20, 1983 (Ex. Rept. 98–10) and approved July 27, 1983 by a vote of 100–0.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION (EX. T, 96–1)

The Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (the NAFO Convention) was signed in Ottawa on October 24, 1978, by nine countries, not including the United States, and subsequently entered into force January 1, 1979. The convention was transmitted to the Senate on May 3, 1979.

The purpose of the convention is to create a successor organization to the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) which was established in 1949. Following the en-

actment of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Public Law 94-265), the United States withdrew from the International Commission because of the inconsistency between the convention and the exclusive management authority over fisheries provided for in the Act.

The Act clearly indicates that it was the sense of Congress that the United States should withdraw from the International Commission. However, there is nothing in the Act to show any reluctance on the part of Congress to participate in multilateral efforts to conserve and manage fisheries, as long as the international regime is not inconsistent with the Act.

On this point, section 202(b) of the Act specifically calls upon the Secretary of State to initiate the renegotiation of any treaty which pertains to fishing within the fishery conservation zone, or to anadromous species of U.S. origin or continental shelf resources and which is inconsistent with the purpose, policy or provisions of the Act, to conform such treaty, such purposes, policy and provisions. The United States did not succeed in such renegotiations and withdrew from ICNAF on December 31, 1976.

There are several advantages for the United States under the NAFO convention. First, the United States will receive and provide scientific data, participate in the planning and coordination of research activities, and have available a multinational scientific council to review scientific studies pertaining to fish stocks in the convention area. Second, United States adherence to the convention will allow continuity of the data base established and accumulated over a period of 27 years under the ICNAF Convention. Third, the United States can ask for and receive scientific advice related to fisheries subject to its exclusive management jurisdiction. Finally, the United States will have the opportunity for membership in the Fisheries Commission, the body responsible for conservation and management of fisheries in the Regulating Area, defined as part of the convention area beyond the fisheries conservation zones of the contracting parties.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held a public hearing on June 7, 1983 and reported the convention favorably to the Senate on July 11, 1983 (Ex. Rept. 98-12). The convention was approved in the Senate by a vote of 100-0 on July 27, 1983.

Treaty of Friendship With Tuvalu (Ex. W, 96-1)

The Treaty of Friendship with Tuvalu was signed on February 7, 1979. It was sent to the Senate on May 9, 1979 (Ex. W, 96-1), and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The purpose of the treaty is to resolve the status of four islands—Funafuti Atoll, Nukufetau Atoll, Nukulaelae and Niulakita—which were claimed by both the United States and Tuvalu. The United States renounces all claim to the said islands in favor of Tuvalu. The treaty provides for consultation between the two signatories in case of United States or third party requests for military use of the islands or in case Tuvalu should request assistance and support. It also calls for cooperation between the two nations in the development of the fisheries off the coasts of Tuvalu and American Samoa.

A public hearing was held on December 1, 1981 and on February 11, 1982 the treaty was reported (Ex. Rept. 97-47), but was not acted upon by the Senate and was returned to the committee at the end of the 97th Congress. On March 8, 1983 another hearing was held during which Senator East expressed concern that the national interests of the United States had not been taken fully into account. He noted with particular concern that the consultation clause was subject to review and possible cancellation after a 10-year period. He proposed that the Senate modify the treaty to extend the consultation clause indefinitely. It was again considered on March 8, 15 and 16, 1983. In its consideration of Senator East's testimony the committee also considered the written views of Secretary of Defense Weinberger, the U.S. Commander in Chief, Pacific, the Department of State and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, which had been provided to the committee. These officials urged ratification of the treaty as necessary to further U.S. foreign policy interests by establishing friendly relations with the peoples of the South Pacific. The Secretary of Defense also noted that the only U.S. bases in the region since World War II were closed in 1979 because they were no longer necessary and were too costly to maintain. The committee concluded that the treaty as submitted best protected the political and security interests of the United States in the Pacific region on a long-range basis. The treaty was reported to the Senate (Ex. Rept. 98-5) on March 21, 1983 and was approved on June 21 by a vote of 94-4.

Friendship Treaty With Kiribati (Ex. A, 96-2)

The Treaty of Friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Kiribati, signed at Tarawa on September 20, 1979, was transmitted to the Senate on January 24, 1980 and was referrred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The primary purpose of the treaty is to settle, on terms acceptable to both governments, the conflicting claims to 14 islands in Kiribati (formerly the Gilbert Islands) in the South Pacific Ocean, and to assure cooperation, particularly regarding security arrangements and fisheries. The negotiations which led to the current Treaty of Friendship were undertaken initially with the United Kingdom (which originally had asserted sovereignty over these islands at the end of the nineteenth century) in preparation for the independence of Kiribati in July 1979, and at later stages with the Government of Kiribati itself.

Under the terms of the treaty, the United States renounces all claims to sovereignty over the 14 islands in question. The treaty will protect United States interests by assuring non-discriminatory future access to Kiribati fishing grounds which supply fish to the canneries of American Samoa. The treaty also promotes the interest of American Samoa by encouraging joint ventures using the facilities constructed by the United States on Canton Island. As well, any military use of the islands by third parties is to be the subject of consultation with the United States, and third parties may not use Unitd States-built facilities without U.S. agreement.

The committee held a public hearing on December 1, 1981 and on February 2, 1982 voted 13-2 to report the treaty favorably to the

Senate for its advice and consent (Ex. Rept. 97-48). The Senate failed to consider the treaty before adjournment of the 97th Congress and the treaty was returned to Foreign Relations. On March 8, 1983 the committee held a public hearing at the request of Senator East to air concerns that the national interest of the United States had not been taken fully into account. The committee conclued that these interests were protected best under the treaty as submitted and voted 15-1 on March 16, 1983 to report the treaty favorably without amendment to the Senate (Ex. Rept. 98-6, March 21, 1983). The Senate, by a vote of 94-4, agreed to the resolution of ratification on June 21, 1983.

Friendship and Maritime Boundary Treaty With the Cook Islands (Ex. P, 96-2)

The Treaty with the Cook Islands on Friendship and Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary was signed on June 11, 1980. It was sent to the Senate on September 3, 1980 (Ex. P, 96-2) and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

The purpose of the treaty is (1) to demarcate the overlapping maritime boundaries of the Cook Islands and American Samoa, and (2) to resolve the status of the islands of Pakapuka, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Penrhyn, which were claimed by both the United States and the Cook Islands. The United States renounces all claim to said islands in favor of the Cook Islands. The treaty calls for more government-to-government contacts between the two countries. An attached understanding assures nondiscrimination toward U.S. fishing boats and canneries in American Samoa.

Public hearings were held on December 1, 1981 and March 8, 1983. In the March hearings Senator East expressed concern that the national interest of the United States had not been taken fully into account. In its consideration of Senator East's testimony the committee also considered the views of Secretary of Defense Weinberger, the U.S. Commander in Chief, Pacific, the Department of State, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand which had been communicated to the chairman. These officials urged ratification of the treaty as necessary to further U.S. foreign policy interests by establishing friendly relations with the peoples of the South Pacific. The Secretary of Defense also noted in this letter that the only U.S. bases in the region since World War II were closed in 1979 because they were no longer necessary and were too costly to maintain. The committee concluded that the treaty as submitted best protected the political and security interests of the United States in the Pacific region on a long-range basis.

The treaty was initially reported on February 11, 1982 (Ex. Rept. 97-49), but was not acted upon by the Senate, and was therefore returned to the committee at the end of the 97th Congress. It was again considered on March 8, 15 and 16, and was reported (Ex. Rept. 98-7) on March 21, 1983. It was approved on June 21, 1983 by a vote of 94-4.

TAX CONVENTION AND PROTOCOLS WITH CANADA
(EX. T, 96-2, TREATY DOC. 98-7; TREATY DOC. 98-22)

The tax convention with Canada was signed on September 26, 1980, the first protocol was signed on June 14, 1983, and the second protocol was signed on March 28, 1984. A similar treaty between the two countries, effective since 1942, is currently in force. The purpose of the treaty is to avoid double taxation and to prevent evasion of income taxes of the two countries. The treaty is also intended to promote close economic cooperation and to eliminate possible barriers to trade caused by overlapping taxing jurisdiction of the two countries.

The first protocol resolved several technical problems. First, it changes the treaty regarding pensions, annuities, and alimony. Second, it amends the treaty to permit the United States to exercise its full taxing right relating to real estate. Third, the protocol includes a new rule which affects an athlete resident in one State but who receives a bonus from an employer who is resident in the other State.

Under the second protocol Canadian residents are exempt from a 15 percent withholding tax enacted by the U.S. Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21, 97 Stat. 65, April 20, 1983).

The committee held hearings on the convention on September 24, 1981 and on April 26, 1984. It was considered on October 27, 1981, but was not ordered reported until May 8, 1984.

The treaty differs from the U.S. income tax treaties and the U.S. model treaty relating to: (1) U.S. citizens who are not also U.S. residents, (2) definition of "business profits," (3) income from the operation or rental of motor vehicles and railway cars, (4) limits on taxation of dividends, interest and royalties; (5) relief of U.S. shareholders in Canadian corporations, (6) capital gains, (7) charitable contributions and organizations, (8) nondiscrimination, (9) limits on benefits to residents, and (10) social security payments.

The committee report (Ex. Rept. 98-22, May 21, 1984) expressed concern regarding several provisions. The first concern relates to offshore drilling activities. Under the treaty and protocols a 3-month permanent establishment rule is extended to drilling rigs permitting Canada to tax income from U.S. enterprises sooner than would be allowed under the U.S. model treaty. Under the model treaty the period of time establishing permanent residence and, therefore, allowing Canadian taxation is 1 year. In addition, the treaty does not prevent Canada from levying a "balancing charge" on U.S. drilling contractors when removing or disposing of drilling rigs within Canadian territory. Since such charges are not levied on Canadian drilling contractors the imposition of a charge on U.S. contractors would be discriminatory. The second concern was the committee's belief that treaties are not the proper forum for providing deductions for conventions held in foreign countries or for charitable contributions if they are not otherwise permitted under domestic law. The committee stressed that such deduction rules included in the Canadian treaty should not be taken as precedent in future negotiations. It warned that the committee would recommend a reservation on future treaties with such provisions. A third concern was that the treaty contained provisions limiting U.S. tax-

ation of Canadian investment in U.S. real estate provided for under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980. (FIRPTA).

The Senate considered the treaty and protocols June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100–0.

The convention and protocols entered into force on August 16, 1984.

Treaty With New Zealand on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary Between the United States and Tokelau (Treaty Doc. 97–5)

The Treaty with New Zealand on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the United States and Tokelau was signed at Tokelau on December 2, 1980, was submitted to the Senate March 25, 1981 (Treaty Doc. 97–5) and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The purposes of the treaty are to establish the maritime boundary between American Samoa and Tokelau, to resolve the status of three Tokelaun islands in the area and to confirm United States sovereignty over Swains Island. The treaty was negotiated through diplomatic channels and was concluded between the United States and New Zealand, rather than Tokelau, because Tokelau is a non-self-governing dependency of New Zealand.

The treaty defined the maritime boundary between American Samoa and Tokelau, providing certainty of jurisdiction over the waters, seabed and sub-soil in the area where 200 nautical mile zones overlap. It confirms United States sovereignty over Swains Island which lies on the American side of the boundary. Since the islands of Atafu, Nukunono, and Fakaofo, lie on the Tokelau side, their sovereignty is vested in the people of Tokelau and is exercised on their behalf by the New Zealand Government. The treaty also provides for general cooperation between New Zealand and the United States, in the interest of promoting social and economic development and stability in this region.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held a public hearing on December 1, 1981. The treaty was considered on January 26 and 28, and on February 2 it was ordered favorably reported, 13–2. On February 11, 1982 the treaty was reported (Ex. Rept. 97–50), but was returned to the committee at the adjournment of the 97th Congress when the Senate failed to act on it.

The committee held a hearing on March 8, 1983 at the request of Senator East in order that he and others could express reservations regarding the treaty. The committee considered this testimony along with information provided by the Departments of Defense and State and the Prime Minister of New Zealand and concluded that the treaty as submitted was in the best interests of the United States. Following consideration of the treaty on March 8, 15 and 16, 1983, the treaty was again reported (Ex. Rept. 98–8) to the Senate on March 21. The Senate approved the resolution of ratification, 94–4, on June 21, 1983.

Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Treaty Doc. 97-19)

The Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was adopted by the United Nations on April 8, 1979 and signed on behalf of the United States on January 17, 1980. The Constitution was transmitted to the Senate October 5, 1981.

The purpose of the Constitution is to establish UNIDO as an independent specialized agency of the United Nations. UNIDO provides several types of technical assistance to developing countries. Activities include sending short-term consultants to deal with highly technical problems, sponsoring workshops and training programs for technicians and managers, and long-term contracts to establish factories or research and training facilities. It also hosts large international conferences concerning industrialization.

The committee held a public hearing on the Constitution June 29, 1982, and the Constitution was reported on September 13, 1982 (Ex. Rept. 97-59). Because the Senate was unable to act prior to adjournment of the 97th Congress, the Constitution was automatically re-referred to the committee. On February 3, 1983, the committee unanimously approved the treaty and reported it favorably with two understandings on February 10, 1983 (Ex. Rept. 98-2).

In its report, the committee addressed a number of concerns. First, it noted that UNIDO delivered reasonable professional services of many types. The committee stated that while UNIDO did provide these professional services, it also hosted international conferences which endorsed ideas that were part of the New International Economic Order. According to the committee, such ideas were not consistent with longstanding U.S. policy.

Second, the committee noted that the United States would be able to better influence UNIDO if it were to become an independent specialized agency. Budgetary and personnel problems were mentioned as areas of particular concern. The fact that UNIDO was currently part of the United Nations was cited as limiting the actions the United States could take to redress differences with UNIDO. The possibility of withdrawing from UNIDO was mentioned as a powerful lever to use concerning political issues.

Third, the committee made clear that the two understandings it attached were meant to free the United States from supporting any of the specific recommendations contained in the Sixth Special Session documents of the Lima Declaration. Those recommendations refer to a new international economic order.

On June 21, 1983, the Senate voted to approve the resolution of ratification, with understandings, 94-4.

Kyoto Convention on Customs Procedures (Treaty Doc. 97-23)

The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures, known also as the Kyoto Convention on Customs Procedures, entered into force on September 25, 1974. Thirty-eight countries and the European Community had ratified it at the time of its consideration before the Senate. Submitted to the Senate on February 22, 1982, this treaty is aimed at

promoting international trade by simplifying the customs procedures and operations of member nations and by making these procedures more predictable and compatible. It thereby should serve to reduce or eliminate significant non-tariff barriers to international trade.

Accession by the United States had been delayed pending the development of certain annexes to the convention itself. In accordance with the President's proposal for Senate advice and consent, the United States would become a party to 20 of the 30 annexes and would enter reservations to some of them in cases where they might conflict with current U.S. law and regulations. Ratification of the convention would make no changes in existing U.S. law or customs practices and would require no implementing legislation.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held a hearing on May 24, 1983 and ordered the convention reported favorably to the Senate the same day. It was reported to the Senate on June 9, 1983 (Ex. Rept. 98–9) and approved on June 21, 1983 by a vote of 94–4.

Shipping and Aircraft Tax Agreement With the People's Republic of China (Treaty Doc. 97–24)

The Shipping and Aircraft Tax Agreement with the Government of the People's Republic of China was signed March 5, 1982, and transmitted to the Senate on June 16, 1982. The purpose of the agreement is to reduce or eliminate potential double taxation of transportation income from shipping and air transportation. It is intended that the agreement will eliminate barriers to trade caused by overlapping taxing jurisdictions of the two countries.

The agreement covers taxes imposed by the People's Republic of China on the transportation income of shipping and air transport enterprises, including surcharges by local governments, and the U.S. Federal income tax. It is understood that if U.S. local governments impose taxes on Chinese shipping and aircraft enterprises, the PRC may impose local surcharges on similar activities.

Each country agrees not to tax gains from the alienation by an enterprise of the other country of ships, aircraft and containers operated in international traffic. Each country also agrees to exempt from taxation salaries of residents of the other country employed as crew members in international traffic.

The committee held a public hearing on the agreement and on other tax agreements May 24, 1983. On June 28, 1983, it considered the agreement and ordered it favorably reported by a voice vote.

The committee report (Ex. Rept. 98–14, July 11, 1983) questioned the desirability of concluding tax treaties limited to one or two industries. The committee preferred that these issues be dealt with in the context of general income tax treaties.

The Senate considered the agreement July 26 and 27, 1983, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100–0.

Tax Convention and Protocol With New Zealand (Treaty Doc. 97–27)

The tax convention and related protocol with New Zealand were signed on July 23, 1982, and were transmitted to the Senate on August 13, 1982. The purpose of the treaty and protocol is to avoid

double taxation and to prevent evasion of income taxes of the two countries. These documents are intended to prevent evasion of income taxes of the two countries, to promote closer economic cooperation, and to eliminate possible trade barriers caused by overlapping taxing jurisdictions of the two countries. The treaty differs from the United States and OECD model treaties relating to: (1) U.S. citizens who are not residents of the United States, (2) determination of a single residence for corporations with residence in both the United States and New Zealand, (3) definition of "permanent establishment" and "business profits," (4) investors in real property, (5) taxation of profits from shipping and air transport, (6) limits on source country taxation of dividends, interest, royalties, independent personal services, wages, entertainers and athletes, alimony or child support payments, and teacher salaries, (7) nondiscrimination, and (8) exchange of information.

The committee held a public hearing on the tax treaty and protocol and on other tax treaties May 24, 1983. On June 28, 1983, it considered and ordered it favorably reported by voice vote.

The committee report (Ex. Rept. 98-15, July 11, 1983) expressed serious concern with provisions unfavorably affecting American container leasing and contract drilling industries. The committee listed several reasons for its concern for the treaty's effect on container leasing income. First, the treaty differs from the U.S. model income tax treaty and from recent U.S. practice. Second, it makes a distinction between container leasing income and other transportation income. Third, it allows New Zealand to impose a gross withholding tax that could exceed net income in some cases. Fourth, it places container leasing companies at a competitive disadvantage to shipping companies. Fifth, taxation on the basis of the residence of the payor could lead to multiple taxation. On drilling activities the committee expressed strong concern with the treaty's provisions which extends permanent establishment treatment to drilling rigs. The committee believed that the effect of the provision could be to increase New Zealand taxation of mineral exploration activities. The committee stressed that its acceptance of the provisions relating to these industries would not necessarily be accepted in future treaties; it also expressed the view that these provisions could not be accepted as precedent in future negotiations.

The Senate considered the treaty and protocol July 26 and 27, 1983, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Tax Convention With Australia (Treaty Doc. 97-28)

The tax convention with Australia was signed on August 6, 1982, and was transmitted to the Senate on September 14, 1982. The purpose of the treaty is to avoid double taxation and to prevent evasion of income taxes of the two countries. The treaty was intended to promote closer economic cooperation and to eliminate trade barriers caused by overlapping taxing jurisdictions of the two countries. The treaty differs from the United States and OECD model treaties relating to: (1) U.S. citizens who are not residents of the United States, (2) determination of a single residence for corporations with residence in both the United States and Australia, (3) definition of "permanent establishment" and "business profits," (4)

investors in real property, (5) taxation of shipping and aircraft income, (6) limit on source country taxation of dividends, interest, royalties, capital gains, independent personal services, teacher salaries, and alimony payments, (7) nondiscrimination, (8) exchange of information, and (9) personal services income exemption.

The committee held a public hearing on the tax treaty and on other tax treaties May 24, 1983. On June 28, 1983, it considered and ordered it favorably reported by voice vote.

The committee report (Ex. Rept. 98–16, July 11, 1983) expressed serious concern with provisions unfavorably affecting American container leasing and contract drilling industries. The committee lists several reasons for its concern for the treaty's effect on container leasing income. First, the treaty differs from the U.S. model income tax treaty and from recent U.S. practice. Second, it makes a distinction between container leasing income and other transportation income. Third, it allows Australia to impose a gross withholding tax that could exceed net income in some cases. Fourth, it places container leasing companies at a competitive disadvantage to shipping companies. Fifth, taxation on the basis of the residence of the payor could lead to multiple taxation. On drilling activities the committee expressed strong concern with the treaty's provisions which extends permanent establishment treatment to drilling rigs. The committee believed that the effect of the provision would be to increase Australian taxation of mineral exploration activities. The committee stressed that its acceptance of the provisions relating to these industries would not necessarily be accepted in future treaties; it also expressed the view that these provisions could not be accepted as precedent in future negotiations.

The Senate considered the treaty and protocol July 26 and 27, 1983, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100–0.

Amendment to International Exposition Convention (Treaty Doc. 98–1)

The 1972 Protocol to the 1928 Convention concerning International Expositions currently limits to 10 years the time which must elapse between universal international expositions occurring in different countries, or 7 years in exceptional circumstances. The amendment (Treaty Doc. 98–1) would allow France to commemorate the French Revolution in a universal exposition at Paris in 1989, and the United States and Spain to celebrate the discovery of the Americas in a two-site world exposition at Chicago and Seville in 1992, only 3 years later.

The Bureau of International Expositions, the body which governs world's fairs, was created to schedule and hold exhibitions which do not conflict with one another. The United States, Spain and France have been collaborating to secure the necessary support among the members for ratification of the exposition dates. Senator Percy maintained that expeditious action by the Senate was necessary for the United States to play a leadership role in urging other nations to accept the amendment.

On February 22, 1983 the Foreign Relations Committee held a public hearing and reported the amendment favorably to the

Senate (Ex. Rept. 98-3) on February 23. The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on March 3 by a vote of 84-0.

International Coffee Agreement of 1983 (Treaty Doc. 98-2)

The International Coffee Agreement of 1983, was signed by the United States on March 23, 1983, and transmitted to the Senate on May 4, 1983. The main provisions of the treaty are similar to those of the 1976 agreement which sought to stabilize the price of coffee within a range that was fair to consumers and profitable to producers by utilizing a system of country export quotas and control mechanisms.

In negotiating the 1983 agreement, U.S. representatives were able to obtain three improvements which were considered favorable to American interests. First, importing countries now play a greater role in determining exporting countries' quotas. Because the United States imports 30 percent of the coffee traded internationally it can play an extremely powerful role. Second, more effective mechanisms have been instituted to assure these export quotas are realistic. Finally, the obligation of the producers not to circumvent the agreement by engaging in market activities outside of the scope of the agreement has been clarified.

A public hearing was held on May 24, 1983. At the hearing favorable comments were received from coffee industry groups and consumers, as well as an administration endorsement of the agreement. On June 29, 1983 the committee reported the agreement favorably (Ex. Rept. 98-11). The Senate approved unanimously the resolution of ratification on July 27, 1983.

Eastern Pacific Ocean Tuna Fishing Agreement (Treaty Doc. 98-3)

The Eastern Pacific Ocean Tuna Fishing Agreement was signed by the United States on March 19, 1983. It was sent to the Senate on May 11, 1983 and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The purpose of the agreement is to establish a system to manage the exploitation of migratory tuna in the Eastern Pacific region. It was negotiated in response to disputes over tuna fishing in the 200-mile exclusive zones claimed by some Latin American countries. These disputes centered around the seizure of several American tuna boats and retaliatory embargoes imposed by the United States on the seizing nations. In negotiating the agreement, the United States followed the directive of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which emphasizes international negotiation to achieve effective management of fishery resources and assured access for U.S. fishing boats.

The treaty establishes an international commission to oversee the issuance of tuna fishing licenses and to make recommendations for the conservation and management of tuna resources in the region. It will enter into force when five nations have signed it (the United States, Costa Rica, and Panama have signed it thus far), and may be unilaterally abrogated at any time after 2 years of membership in the agreement have elapsed. The agreement will cease to be in force if the number of adherents drops below five.

A public hearing was held on June 7, 1983, at which time the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs testified on behalf of the agreement. The president of the American Tunaboat Federation also wrote to the committee urging ratification of the agreement. Noting that there seemed to be no discernible opposition to the treaty and considerable support for it from U.S. tuna industry interests, the committee reported the treaty on July 11, 1983 (Ex. Rept. 98–13) with the recommendation that it be ratified. It was approved by the full Senate on July 27, 1983 by a vote of 100–0.

Supplementary Convention on Extradition With Sweden (Treaty Doc. 98–4)

The Supplementary Convention on Extradition with Sweden was signed on March 14, 1983, and was received in the Senate on May 25, 1983 (Treaty Doc. 98–4). The agreement identifies the offenses for which extradition will be granted, establishes procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests, enumerates exceptions to the duty to extradite, specifies the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite, and sets forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation.

The most important provision provides that a warrant of arrest, supported by evidence providing probable cause to believe the person sought committed the offense for which extradition is requested, "shall be recognized as sufficient grounds for extradition . . . " This provision was negotiated so that extradition of a fugitive could not be denied on the basis of a one-sided mini-trial which usually favors the fugitive. The disadvantage to the United States of the mini-trial results from the fact that the United States relies on documentary evidence while the fugitive often contradicts that evidence with live testimony not subject to cross-examination.

The committee held a hearing on the Supplementary Convention June 14, 1984, and on June 19 ordered it favorably reported. It was reported on June 20 (Ex. Rept. 98–27). The Senate considered the Supplementary Convention on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100–0. On September 24, 1984 it entered into force.

1983 Estate and Gift Tax Convention With Denmark (Treaty Doc. 98–6)

The tax convention with Denmark was signed on April 27, 1983, and was received in the Senate on September 13, 1983 (Treaty Doc. 98–6). The treaty is intended to alleviate double taxation on the estates, gifts, and generation-skipping transfers of citizens and domiciliaries of both countries and to prevent evasion of taxes on estates, inheritances, and gifts.

The committee held a hearing on the Danish and other tax treaties on April 26, 1984. On May 8, 1984, the treaty was ordered favorably reported with a reservation by a voice vote.

The committee approved the treaty subject to a reservation relating to Article 9 (Reductions). In its report (Ex. Rept. 98-6) dated May 24, the committee explained that under that article each country agrees to impose no more tax on transfers from a decedent

spouse domiciled in the other country than it would impose on transfers from a decedent spouse domiciled locally. The United States allows a 100 percent marital deduction for estate tax purposes, while Denmark does not. The committee does not believe, therefore, that the United States should grant a full marital deduction by treaty unless the treaty partner reciprocates. Accordingly, the committee recommended a reservation which provides both residents of the United States and residents of Denmark with a 100 percent marital deduction for purposes of the other country's estate tax. The reservation, thus, would make the Danish treatment of interspousal transfers under the treaty the same as the U.S. treatment of interspousal transfers under the treaty.

The Senate considered the treaty on August 8 and 9, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification with the reservation by a vote of 97–0.

Treaty With Thailand on Cooperation in Execution of Penal Sentences (Treaty Doc. 98–8)

The Treaty with Thailand on Cooperation in the Execution of Penal Sentences was signed on October 29, 1982, and was transmitted to the Senate on September 21, 1983. The treaty would permit citizens of either country who had been convicted in the courts of the other country to serve their sentences in their home countries. The transfer of a prisoner would require the consent of the offender as well as the approval of both governments. Such a transfer is intended to relieve special hardships on prisoners incarcerated far from home, to improve the prospects for rehabilitation of offenders, and to relieve strains on the diplomatic and law enforcement relations between the two countries because of the imprisonment of a number of each country's nationals in the institutions of the other.

The committee held a public hearing on the treaty with Thailand on June 14, 1984. On June 19, 1984 it considered the treaty and ordered it favorably reported by voice vote on June 21, 1984.

In its report (Ex. Rept. 98–38) the committee expressed special concerns about the prisoner transfer treaty with Thailand because such a large percentage (90 percent) of Americans held in Thai prisons were incarcerated on drug offenses. The committee believes that it is inappropriate to consider for transfer purusant to the treaty a major trafficker in illegal narcotics since traffic in these narcotics is a source of danger to American children and a threat to the nation's future. As a result the committee reached agreement with the Department of Justice that except under extraordinary circumstances a person who at the time of his arrest had in his possession 1 kilogram or more of heroin will not be eligible for transfer to a U.S. prison. The extraordinary circumstances would include an exchange of information leading to the arrest of other major traffickers, the seizure of a large amount of illegal substance, or information leading to the forfeiture of property of a substantial value. Despite this agreement the committee is careful to explain that it does not wish special consideration to be given to persons imprisoned for possession of less than 1 kilogram. The committee notes that the street value of .99 kilograms is $1.5 million and that crimes involving less than 1 kilogram are still serious

crimes. The committee, as a result, expects the Department of Justice to exercise discretion when considering a prisoner transfer.

The Senate considered the treaty on August 8 and 9, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 97–0.

1983 Estate and Gift Tax Convention With Sweden (Treaty Doc. 98–11)

The tax convention with Sweden was signed on June 13, 1983, and was received in the Senate on Nov. 9, 1983 (Treaty Doc. 98–11). The purpose of the treaty is to avoid double taxation and to prevent evasion of taxes on estates, inheritances, and gifts. The convention follows the general pattern of estate and gift tax conventions currently in force with the United Kingdom, France, and Austria. It is also similar to the U.S. model estate and gift tax convention with only minor differences.

The committee held a hearing on the Swedish tax treaty and on other tax treaties on April 26, 1984. On May 8, 1984, the committee considered the treaty, and ordered it favorably reported. The convention was reported on May 21 (Ex. Rept. 98–25). On June 26 and 28 the Senate considered the treaty and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100–0.

Cartagena Convention (Treaty Doc. 98–13)

The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region was signed at Cartagena, Colombia in March 1983, and was transmitted to the Senate on January 27, 1984. The purpose of the convention is to create a general legal framework for the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent areas of the Atlantic. The convention is designed to be supplemented by detailed protocols. A Protocol to the Convention Concerning Cooperation in Combatting Oil Spills has been drawn up, signed, and approved as an Executive Agreement. The protocol is important to the United States because of the large flow of oil through the region and because the protocol extends to other hazardous substances as well. However, in order to become party to the oil spill protocol or other protocols adopted in the future the United States must first ratify the convention.

The committee ordered the convention favorably reported on July 31, 1984 and it was reported (Ex. Rept. 98–40) on August 3. The committee received statements of support from the Department of State's Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental Quality and the Acting Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs. Supportive statements were also received from the Council on Environmental Quality of the Executive Office of the President as well as 17 environmental and conservation groups. The Senate considered the convention on August 8 and 9, 1984 and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 97–0.

Convention With France on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Treaty Doc. 98-15)

The Convention with France on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons was signed in Washington on January 25, 1983 and transmitted to the Senate on March 1, 1984. The purpose of the convention is to permit citizens, who had been convicted of a crime in the courts of the contracting state, to serve their sentences in their home countries, with the consent and approval of the offender and the two government authorities. In an effort to improve relations between the two countries, the convention relieves substantial hardships on the prisoners and allows for improvement for rehabilitation of the offenders.

The committee held a public hearing on the treaty on June 14, 1984 at which time the Deputy Legal Adviser, Department of State and the Deputy Assistant Attorney of the Department of Justice, testified on behalf of the convention. Two public witnesses voiced their support of the convention in fulfilling law enforcement objectives. The committee ordered it favorably reported on June 19, and on June 20 it was reported (Ex. Rept. 98-28). The Senate debated the convention on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Extradition Treaty With Thailand (Treaty Doc. 98-16)

The extradition treaty with Thailand was signed on December 14, 1983, and was received in the Senate on April 24, 1984 (Treaty Doc. 98-16). The agreement identifies the offenses for which extradition will be granted, establishes procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests, enumerates exceptions to the duty to extradite, specifies the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite, and sets forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. The treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies, by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.

The committee held a hearing on the treaty on June 14, 1984, and considered it on June 19, 1984, when it was ordered favorably reported. It was reported on June 20 (Ex. Rept. 98-29). The Senate considered the treaty on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Extradition Treaty With Costa Rica (Treaty Doc. 98-17)

The extradition treaty with Costa Rica was signed on December 4, 1982, and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on April 24, 1984 (Treaty Doc. 98-17). The agreement identifies the offenses for which extradition will be granted, establishes procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests, enumerates exceptions to the duty to extradite, and sets forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. The treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.

The committee held a hearing on the treaty on June 14, 1984, and considered it on June 19, 1984, when it was ordered favorably reported. It was reported on June 20 (Ex. Rept. 98-30). The Senate considered the treaty on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Extradition Treaty With Jamaica (Treaty Doc. 98-18)

The extradition treaty with Jamaica was signed on June 14, 1983, and was referred to Foreign Relations on April 24, 1984 (Treaty Doc. 98-18). The agreement identifies the offenses for which extradition will be granted, establishes procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests, enumerates exceptions to the duty to extradite, specifies the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite, and sets forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. The treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.

The committee held a hearing on the treaty on June 14, 1984, and ordered it reported on June 19. The treaty was reported on June 20 (Ex. Rept. 98-31). The Senate considered the treaty on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Extradition Treaty With Ireland (Treaty Doc. 98-19)

The extradition treaty with Ireland was signed on July 13, 1983, and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on April 24, 1984 (Treaty Doc. 98-19). The agreement is the first law enforcement treaty directly negotiated between the United States and Ireland. Prior to 1965, U.S. extradition relations with Ireland were based on applicable extradition agreements between the United States and the United Kingdom. However, Ireland regards any applicable extradition agreements between the United States and Great Britain as no longer being capable of implementation as a consequence of the enactment of its Extradition Act of 1965. This treaty will, therefore, reestablish extradition relations between the United States and Ireland, thereby significantly enhancing the ability of both parties to bring fugitives to justice.

The committee held a hearing on June 14, 1984, and considered it on June 19, 1984. It was favorably reported (Ex. Rept. 98-32) on June 20. The Senate considered the treaty on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Extradition Treaty With Italy (Treaty Doc. 98-20)

The extradition treaty with Italy was signed on October 13, 1983, and was referred to the committee on April 24, 1984 (Treaty Doc. 98-20). The agreement identifies the offenses for which extradition will be granted, establishes procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests, enumerates exceptions to the duty to extradite, specifies the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite, and sets forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. The treaty is intended to facilitate

U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.

On June 14, 1984 a public hearing was held and the treaty was ordered reported favorably on June 19. It was reported (Ex. Rept. 98–33) on June 20 and the Senate agreed to the resolution of ratification on June 28, 1984 by a vote of 100–0. The treaty entered into force on September 24, 1984.

Protocol to the 1967 Tax Convention With France (Treaty Doc. 98–21)

The Protocol to the 1967 Tax Convention with the French Republic was signed on January 17, 1984, and was referred to the Foreign Relation Committee on April 24, 1984. The protocol amends and replaces a protocol signed on September 19, 1983, and it amends the current United States-France income tax treaty, which entered into force on July 11, 1968. The treaty contains modifications of the 1967 treaty relating to: (1) an exemption from the French wealth tax for U.S. citizens resident in France, (2) a reciprocal exemption of interest from source country tax, (3) an anti-treaty shopping provision, (4) exchange of information, (5) income from real property, (6) remuneration from ship or aircraft employment, (7) artists and athletes, (8) tax exemption for visiting teachers and researchers, (9) private pensions and annuities, (10) income not dealt with elsewhere in the treaty, (11) relief from double taxation, and (12) refunds.

The committee held a hearing on the French protocol and on other tax treaties on April 26, 1984. On May 8, 1984 the committee ordered it favorably reported; it was reported on May 21 (Ex. Rept. 98–24). The Senate considered the protocol on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100–0.

Multilateral Convention on Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Treaty Doc. 98–23)

The Multilateral Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons was signed on March 21, 1983, and received in the Senate on May 8, 1984.

The purpose of the convention is to facilitate the transfer of foreign prisoners to their home countries by establishing procedures that can be initiated by prisoners who prefer to serve their sentences there. The implementation of treaties on the transferability of penal sanctions is also referred to as prisoner transfer treaties. Such treaties assist in law enforcement, relieve the country in which a foreigner may be imprisoned of an unwanted economic and administrative burden, and promote the social rehabilitation of the offender in his home country where he may receive the support of family and friends.

This is the first multilateral prisoner transfer agreement to which the United States is a party. It was created by a committee of experts from 15 Council of Europe member States and observers from the United States and Canada. As of March 15, 1984, 16 other countries had signed the convention: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece,

Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The significance of such a treaty with Council of Europe member States is the establishment of uniform procedures and the saving of resources that would be required to negotiate and bring into force bilateral treaties with member States. About one-fourth of all U.S. citizens imprisoned in foreign jails are serving their sentences in Council of Europe member States.

The committee held a public hearing on the convention June 14, 1984 and, by voice vote, ordered it reported favorably to the Senate on June 19, 1984. It was reported on June 20 (Ex. Rept. 98-34). On June 28 the Senate debated and approved the treaty by a 100-0 vote.

Convention With Morocco on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Treaty Doc. 98-24)

The Convention with the Kingdom of Morocco on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters was signed at Rabat on October 17, 1983, and transmitted to the Senate on May 10, 1984 (Treaty Doc. 98-24). The purpose of the treaty is to provide for assistance in all criminal investigations or proceedings. As a result, mutual assistance could be made available at both the investigatory and trial stages. This would include grand jury proceedings in the United States (Article 1).

The kinds of assistance provided for under the treaty include but are not necessarily limited to: (a) taking the testimony of any person; (b) providing documents; (c) executing requests for searches and seizures or depositions, in accordance with the laws of the requested States; (d) serving documents; (e) providing extracts of official records (Article 1).

The committee held a hearing on the treaty on June 14, 1984. On June 19, 1984, the Committee on Foreign Relations considered the treaty and, by a voice vote, ordered it reported favorably to the Senate. It was reported on June 20 (Ex. Rept. 98-35). On June 28, 1984, the Senate considered the treaty and approved the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty With Italy (Treaty Doc. 98-25)

The Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance between the United States of America and the Italian Republic was signed in Rome on November 9, 1982 and transmitted to the Senate on June 11, 1984. The purpose of the agreement is to provide for assistance in all criminal investigations or proceedings. As a result mutual assistance is made available at both the investigatory and trial stages. Mutual assistance includes locating persons, serving documents, producing documents and records, executing requests for search and seizure, taking testimony, transferring persons for testimonial purposes, and immobilizing forfeiting assets. The treaty addresses a variety of criminal activities, especially drug trafficking taking place in one or both of the contracting countries.

A public hearing was held on the treaty June 14, 1984, at which time the Deputy Legal Adviser of the Department of State, and the

Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice, testified on behalf of the agreement. By a voice vote, the committee ordered it favorably reported on June 19, 1984 and reported it on June 20 (Ex. Rept. 98–36). The Senate considered the treaty on June 26 and June 28 and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100–0.

Skagit River-Ross Dam Treaty (Treaty Doc. 98–26)

The Skagit River-Ross Dam Treaty between the United States and Canada was signed at Washington on April 2, 1984 and transmitted to the Senate on June 11, 1984 for advice and consent to ratification.

The purpose of the treaty is to establish a legal basis for the agreement reached between the city of Seattle, Washington and the Canadian Province of British Columbia which resolves a long-standing dispute over Seattle's plans to raise the Ross Dam on the Skagit River to a level that would cause the flooding of the Canadian Skagit Valley.

The agreement, attached as an annex to the treaty, provides for Seattle to purchase the additional power it requires from British Columbia instead of raising the dam. For this electricity, Seattle will pay British Columbia for 35 years at an annual rate comparable to what the city would have paid to bondholders had it sold bonds to raise the dam. Furthermore, the agreement gives British Columbia the right to flood U.S. territory by raising the height of its Seven Mile Dam on the Pend d'Oreille River by 15 feet. Although British Columbia may stop its energy deliveries with sufficient notice, in that event it would be required to return a portion of the payments received to that point and Seattle would have the right to raise the Ross Dam unilaterally.

In order to confirm these financial obligations of British Columbia to Seattle in the event of default, the Skagit River-Ross Dam Treaty provides a Canadian federal guarantee of repayment. The treaty also assures Seattle of its right to raise the dam immediately if Canada defaults regardless of U.S. law regarding dam construction and licensing procedures. Furthermore, because Canadian law precludes agreements on energy exports beyond a period of 25 years and the agreement extends for 82 years, the treaty makes certain that power deliveries will continue throughout the term of the agreement. The treaty also regulates water levels at the United States-Canada boundary and rates to be charged for power transmitted as a result of the agreement. Finally, it removes the waterways discussed in the agreement from coverage under certain sections of the Boundary Water Treaty of 1909 in order to avoid the overlapping or contradiction of applicable law.

The Committee on Foreign Relations considered the Skagit River-Ross Dam Treaty on June 19, 1984. Statements in support of the treaty were provided by Senators Slade Gorton, Daniel J. Evans, James A. McClure, J. Bennett Johnston, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Canada James M. Medas. By a voice vote that same day, the committee unanimously agreed to report the treaty favorably to the Senate; it was reported on June 21 (Ex.

Rept. 98-37). The Senate considered the treaty on June 26 and 28, 1984, and agreed to the resolution of ratification by a vote of 100-0.

Convention on Programme-Carrying Satellite Signals (Treaty Doc. 98-31)

The Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite was signed at Brussels in May 1974, and was referred to the committee on September 5, 1984. The convention obligates States party to it to prevent interception and distribution on or from their territory of program-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. The purpose of the convention is to require States which are parties to suppress satellite signal "piracy" (also referred to as "poaching") by requiring each State to take "adequate measures to prevent the unauthorized interception and distribution of programme-carrying satellite signals." The convention does not prohibit direct reception by the general public or purely private reception and viewing of programme-carrying signals provided there is no further commercial distribution of such signals.

The committee considered the convention on September 25, 1984, and on September 27 reported it to the Senate (Ex. Rept. 98-52). The committee received statements of support from Senator Larry Pressler; Senator Barry Goldwater (with an interpretation); Gerald J. Mossinghoff, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks; David Ladd, Register of Copyrights, The Register; Jack Valenti, President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.; Harry R. Olsson, Jr., General Attorney, CBS; and Michael D. Berg, Associate General Counsel, National Association of Broadcasters. The Senate considered the convention and agreed to the resolution of ratification on October 12, 1984.

Other Treaties Considered by the Committee

Six additional treaties were considered by the Foreign Relations Committee but received no final action (5 were reported to the Senate):

(1) On September 19, 1984, administration witnesses testified supporting ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ex. O, 81-1). The committee ordered reported the convention on September 19 by a vote of 17-0 (with 1 voting present). It was reported (Ex. Rept. 98-50) with three understandings and one declaration on September 24. The convention was briefly considered on the Senate floor on October 10 with both proponents and opponents expressing their views. As the Senate was hoping to adjourn shortly, and as it became clear that opponents were prepared to delay action on the convention, the Senate decided to put off further discussion of it until the next Congress. (See history "Support for Genocide Convention.")

(2-3) The committee held a public hearing on April 26, 1984 on the Convention with Denmark for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (Ex. Q, 96-2) and the Protocol amending that convention (Treaty Doc. 98-12). Both were reported on May 21, 1984 (Ex. Rept. 98-23), however, the Senate did not take action on them.

(4) Two Protocols for the Further Extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1971 (Treaty Doc. 98-5) was reported (Ex. Rept. 98-51) on September 24, 1984, but the protocols did not receive Senate approval.

(5) A public hearing was held on April 4, 1984 on the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The committee took no further action on it during the 98th Congress.

(6) A summary of the committee's consideration of the Montreal Protocols (Ex. B, 95-1) follows:

MONTREAL AVIATION PROTOCOLS NOS. 3 AND 4 (EX. B, 95-1)

The Montreal Protocols 3 and 4 are amendments to the Warsaw Convention of 1929 to modernize the rules for international air passengers, baggage, and cargo. The United States has been a party to the Convention since 1934, and has been a leader in urging amendments to modernize the international aviation system. The protocols are the culmination of these efforts over a two-decade period. They provide:

(a) A liability limit of $120,000, regardless of fault in the case of passenger death or injury, and a $1,000 baggage liability limit. (The current passenger limit is $75,000.)

(b) Recognition of the right of each nation to establish a supplementary compensation plan to operate within its territory. (The Civil Aeronautics Board, in accordance with this provision, approved a Supplemental Compensation Plan that would provide an additional $200,000 coverage for loss of life—increasing the total coverage to $320,000 unlimited medical coverage for injured passengers. The plan also would establish a $2.00 ticket surcharge to build a fund from which these supplemental amounts would be drawn.)

(c) A settlement inducement clause to force airlines to settle claims within 6 months. Under the current system many claims remain unresolved for several years after an air crash.

(d) Modernization of rules relating to baggage, ticketing procedures and cargo documentation and damage. Current rules are a barrier to new and faster cargo handling procedures made possible by use of computers and electronic transmissions.

The committee held a hearing on July 26, 1977, on the protocols and considered them in a meeting September 20, 1977, but took no action. Testimony was again heard on September 29, 1981, and on October 22 the committee received written confirmation that the Reagan Administration supported ratification. The committee voted 16-1 on November 17, 1981, to report the protocols favorably to the Senate for advice and consent with three provisos. The provisos are:

1. That the President should not deposit the instruments of ratification until the Civil Aeronautics Board has approved a supplemental compensation plan and such plan is in operation for the United States;

2. That the President should denounce the protocols if after periodic review by the Civil Aeronautics Board he determines that the compensation plan is not operating satisfactorily or that the best interest of U.S. air passengers is not being served; and
3. That the United States continue to negotiate higher limits on the liability of airlines than those provided under the protocols.

At the end of the 97th Congress the Montreal Protocols were two of six treaties left pending. They were automatically re-referred to the committee. The committee considered them again on February 3, 1983, and ordered them favorably reported by a voice vote. The protocols were debated in the Senate on March 1, 7 and 8. They were rejected 50–42, one voting "present." Because two-thirds of the Senators present did not vote in the affirmative the resolution of ratification was not agreed to.

The committee made three arguments in support of the protocols. First, the protocols would provide uniformity in the international system of rules protecting air travelers and shippers. Without ratification, confusion would result over rules of jurisdiction and liability standards. In several recent court cases judges expressed frustration with current rules under the Warsaw Convention saying that they provided inadequate guidance and questioning their fairness. Second, the protocols would ensure swift and sufficient compensation for death or injury when supplemented by a domestic compensation plan which increases recoveries for U.S. citizens. The protocols assure cash recoveries within 6 months of an accident rather than 2 to 8 years later, and recoveries could be made with much lower legal fees. Under current rules passengers may not have their cases settled until a year to several years after an accident occurs. Also, in some cases, lawyer fees have been so excessively high that families of deceased passengers did not receive adequate compensation. Third, failure to ratify the protocols would undercut U.S. influence in the International Civil Aviation Organization and other forums since the protocols are the result of U.S. initiative and many years of negotiating reform of the Warsaw Convention.

Those opposing ratification make several arguments. One is that the liability limits under the protocols are too low and, therefore, do not adequately compensate families victimized by airline accidents. Two, limitations on liabilities only benefit the international airlines to the disadvantage of passengers. Three, under the protocols the charge of "willful misconduct" against an airline will be eliminated. This means that when an injury or death results from the misconduct of airline personnel or their disregard for safety practices the airlines will no longer be held accountable since passengers will be denied the right to bring suits for unlimited damages against them. Those who make this argument believe this will result in lower safety standards, sloppier practices, and more frequent accidents. Countering the argument that lawyers' fees are too high, opponents of the treaty say that fees are closer to 17.5 percent rather than 30 or 40 percent claimed by treaty supporters. Opponents further argue that delays of 6 to 8 years in the settle-

ment of cases are caused by insurance companies and airlines not dealing fairly with victims and their dependents.

Treaties Pending in Committee at the Close of the 98th Congress

In addition to the treaties listed above, the following treaties (33) were still pending before the committee at the close of the 97th Congress:

Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, submitted on August 27, 1949 (Ex. S, 81-1).

Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (Law of the Sea), submitted September 9, 1959 (Ex. N, 86-1).

Convention concerning the Partial Revision of the Conventions adopted by the General Conference of the International Law Organization at its first 32 sessions, submitted on June 1, 1962 (Ex. C. 87-2).

Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor, submitted July 22, 1963 (Ex. K, 88-1).

Convention concerning Employment Policy, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 48th session, submitted on June 2, 1966 (Ex. G, 89-2).

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, submitted on May 20, 1970 (Ex. G, 91-2).

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, submitted on November 22, 1971 (Ex. L, 92-1).

Convention on the Law of an Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, submitted on May 5, 1972 (Ex. K, 92-2).

Trademark Registration Treaty, submitted on September 3, 1975 (Ex. H, 94-1).

Treaties with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, submitted on July 29, 1976 (Ex. N, 94-2).

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, submitted on March 22, 1977 (Ex. E, 95-1).

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, submitted on February 23, 1978 (Ex. C, 95-2).

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, submitted on February 23, 1978 (Ex. D, 95-2).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, submitted on February 23, 1978 (Ex. E, 95-2).

American Convention on Human Rights, submitted on February 23, 1978 (Ex. F, 95-2).

Treaty on Maritime Boundaries with the United Mexican States, submitted on January 23, 1979 (Ex. F, 96-1).

Maritime Boundary Agreement with the Republic of Cuba, submitted on January 23, 1979 (Ex. H, 96-1).

Treaty with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and the Protocol (SALT II), submitted on June 25, 1979 (Ex. Y, 96-1).

International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, submitted on September 5, 1979 (Ex. EE, 96-1).

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, submitted on November 12, 1980 (Ex. R, 96-2).

Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees Concerning Higher Education in the States Belonging to the Europe Region, submitted November 13, 1980 (Ex. V, 96-2).

Protocol Amending the Convention of August 16, 1961 for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States, submitted on November 24, 1980 (Ex. W, 96-2).

Inter-American Convention on Commercial Arbitration, submitted on June 15, 1981 (Treaty Doc. 97-12).

1979 Amendment to Regulation 49(4)(b) of Annex II of the International Convention on Load Lines, submitted on July 27, 1981 (Treaty Doc. 97-14).

Supplementary Convention on Extradition with Sweden, submitted on July 28, 1981 (Treaty Doc. 97-15).

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Treaty Doc. 98-9).

Amendment to International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Convention (Treaty Doc. 98-10).

Consular Convention with South Africa (Treaty Doc. 98-14).

Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory (Treaty Doc. 98-27).

Income Tax Treaty with Italy (Treaty Doc. 98-28).

Request for withdrawal of Reservation to Patent Cooperation Treaty (Treaty Doc. 98-29).

Income Tax Treaty with China (Treaty Doc. 98-30).

Income Tax Treaty with Cyprus (Treaty Doc. 98-32).

B. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED MATTERS

International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1983 and FY 1984

The Senate did not act on the authorizing legislation for international development and security assistance that the committee reported. (Some provisions of the committee's original bill, S. 2582, were included in the continuing resolution for appropriations for fiscal year 1985.) A short history summarizing some of the highlights of the committee's consideration is discussed under Section G. Legislation Considered by the Committee but Not Enacted or Agreed to.

Lebanon Emergency Assistance Act of 1983

This bill authorizes supplemental assistance for fiscal year 1983 to aid Lebanon in rebuilding its economy and armed forces. Included in the authorization is the appropriation of $150 million in economic support fund (ESF) assistance, $100 million for foreign military sales (FMS) loan guarantees to finance the purchase of equipment, and $1 million for military training under the military training (IMET) program. The legislation also requires the President to

obtain congressional authorization for a substantial expansion in the size or role of U.S. peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

S. 639 was introduced by Senator Percy, as requested by the State Department, on March 1, 1983, and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Hearings were held on February 17, 25 and March 2. The committee supported this level of assistance. Discussion focused primarily on the issue of the role of U.S. forces in Lebanon. Section 4 of the legislation was added in committee and requires congressional authorization for United States participation in any new, expanded or extended peacekeeping forces. In its report, the committee stated that "deployment or stationing of U.S. military men as trainers or advisers in the border areas of potential hostilities in Lebanon would constitute a substantial expansion of the role of such forces and therefore should not be taken without congressional authorization." The committee noted that this amendment did not affect the operation of the War Powers Act of 1973.

Following consideration of it on April 19, 20 and 28, the Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill with amendments to the Senate on May 5, 1983 (S. Rept. 98-72). On May 20 the Senate considered and passed it by voice vote and the House of Representatives on June 2 amended and passed it, 276-76. On June 15 the Senate agreed to the House amendment and the bill was signed into law on June 27, 1983 when it became Public Law 98-43.

Certification of Conditions in El Salvador

H.R. 1271, a bill concerning Presidential certification on conditions in El Salvador, was introduced in the House on February 3, 1983. The purpose of the bill was to amend the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 to require the President to include in his fourth certification to Congress determination that the Government of El Salvador (1) had made good faith efforts to investigate the deaths of 7 U.S. citizens in December 1980 and January 1981 and to prosecute those responsible for the murders, and (2) had taken reasonable steps to investigate the disappearance of journalist John Sullivan and to inquire into the murder of Michael Kline in October 1982.

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was discharged on June 6. An amended version of the bill was passed by the House, 416-2, on June 7, 1983.

H.R. 1271 was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on June 9 and on June 28 it was reported without amendment (and without a written report). The bill passed the Senate, as reported, by a voice vote on June 29. It was signed into law by President Reagan on July 15, 1983 (Public Law 98-53).

C. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT AND RELATED MATTERS

Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 1984 and 1985

During January, February, and March 1983, the administration submitted to Congress a series of authorization requests for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency (USIA),

the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB), the Inter-American Foundation, and the Asia Foundation.

Both the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs conducted hearings during February and March on the respective bills (S. 660, S. 694, and S. 734; and H.R. 2915) and, after making substantive changes to the executive branch request, ordered the measures favorably reported (as S. 1342, an original bill, in the Senate; S. Rept. 98-143, May 23, 1983). Further amending took place on the House and Senate floors, and the House passed its version of the bill (H.R. 2915) on June 9, 1983. The Senate added 65 amendments, many of which were of foreign policy significance, and passed its version of the House bill in lieu of S. 1342 on October 20, 1983 by voice vote. Senate conferees were appointed the same day: Senators Percy, Helms, Lugar, Mathias, Pell, Biden, and Glenn.

The Senate version of the bill included an amendment offered on the floor by Senator Byrd that would have amended the War Powers Resolution to require a joint resolution, rather than a concurrrent resolution, for removal of U.S. Armed Forces and making conforming changes to the expedited procedures for consideration of such a resolution. This would have had the effect of bolstering the constitutionality of the resolution. The House conferees would not agree to the amendment, however, and the substitute agreed to was somewhat different, limiting Senate debate to 20 hours on any bill or resolution to force the withdrawal of U.S. forces from overseas combat.

There was also considerable disagreement between the Senate and House conferees over a Senate amendment providing for the designation of a Senate Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe during even-numbered years. That issue was ultimately settled outside of conference and the amendment was dropped.

Amendments also were agreed to that put into law informal arrangements under which both the State Department and USIA have to notify both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee of proposed reprogramming actions 15 calendar days in advance of a proposed expenditure before funds may be made available.

The Conference Report to H.R. 2915 (H. Rept. 98-563) was filed in the House November 17, 1983. It was agreed to by both the House and the Senate the following day. On November 22, 1983, the measure was sent to the President and signed into law as Public Law 98-164.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

General funding levels

The House version of H.R. 2915 provided for a somewhat higher total levels of funding than had been requested by the administration for the Department of State for both fiscal years 1984 and 1985. The Senate, on the other hand, authorized slightly more than the administration request for fiscal year 1984 and slightly less than the request for fiscal year 1985.

The conferees agreed on a level slightly higher for fiscal year 1984 than either the original administration request or the House authorization, but somewhat less than the amount authorized by the Senate. However, the conferees' authorization was less than the administration request for fiscal year 1985.

The following chart tracks the amounts approved during House and Senate consideration of the measure:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Executive branch request	House bill	Senate bill	Conference
Fiscal year 1984:				
Administration of foreign affairs	1,479,713	1,478,418	1,490,213	1,490,213
International organizations and conferences	602,343	602,343	602,843	602,843
International commissions	23,207	23,207	23,207	23,207
Science and technology agreements	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Asia Foundation	[1] (10,000)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Migration and refugee assistance	344,500	344,500	354,500	344,500
Total, Department of State	2,451,463	2,460,168	2,482,463	2,472,463
Fiscal year 1985:				
Administration of foreign affairs	1,580,820	1,580,820	1,486,213	1,580,820
International organizations and conferences	645,978	645,978	645,978	602,343
International commissions	27,503	27,503	23,207	25,355
Science and technology agreements	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Asia Foundation	[2] (10,000)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Migration and refugee assistance	326,400	326,400	326,400	326,400
Total, Department of State	2,582,401	2,592,401	2,493,498	2,546,618

[1] The administration incorporated its $10 million request for the Asia Foundation for fiscal year 1984 in the USIA budget request. Both Houses replaced the Asia Foundation request in the Department of State budget.

[2] The administration incorporated its $10 million request for the Asia Foundation for fiscal year 1985 in the USIA budget request. Both Houses replaced the Asia Foundation request in the Department of State budget.

United Nations

In the context of authorizing funds for the U.S. contribution to International Organizations and Conferences, there was considerable interest expressed in the broader issue of U.S. participation in the United Nations (U.N.).

Senator Kassebaum sponsored an amendment that would have sharply restricted future U.S. "assessed" (as opposed to "voluntary") payments to the United Nations, the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Labor Organization. Her stated objective was not to oppose the U.N. but to subject it to tighter financial discipline. The amendment was adopted by the Senate September 22, 1983 and would have limited total mandatory U.S. contributions in 1984 to calendar year 1980 levels, with limitations for calendar years 1985–1987 of 90 percent, 80 percent, and 70 percent, respectively, of the 1980 level.

A compromise to the Kassebaum amendment offered by Senator Lugar was adopted by the conference to meet the objections of House conferees. It froze total U.S. contributions to the U.N. and its agencies cited above at the calendar year 1983 level, but placed no similar restriction on 1985 contributions.

Additional U.N.-related measures adopted by the Senate and included in the conference version were (1) an amendment by Senator Pressler requiring an annual study by the Secretary of State of U.N. funding to determine if any U.S. contributions benefit the Palestine Liberation Organization or the South-West Africa People's Organization; (2) an amendment by Senator Nickles requiring the Secretary of State to report to Congress by January 31 of each year on the foreign policies of each member of international organizations to which the United States belongs; and (3) an amendment requiring the United States to suspend participation in the U.N. or any U.N. agency that had expelled Israel or denied Israel its right to participate.

Relief assistance for El Salvador and Lebanon

The Senate added provisions earmarking funds from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account in fiscal year 1984 for relief to displaced persons. In fiscal year 1984 the conference committee earmarked $10 million from its account for relief to displaced persons in El Salvador and up to $25 million, but not less than $5 million, for relief and rehabilitation assistance for refugees and displaced persons in Lebanon.

Emergency expenditures

An amendment originally offered by Senator Percy during the Foreign Relations Committee's consideration of S. 1342, which amended section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2671), was adopted. Its intent was to clarify the purposes for which the Department's emergency funds may be used and to impose certain requirements relating to the repatriation loan program.

Foreign relations publications

An amendment by Senator Mathias adopted in committee and included in the conference version expressed congressional concern about delays experienced in the Department of State's historical series, "The Foreign Relations of the United States." The measure expressed the sense of the Congress that publication of this series should occur within 25 years of the events recorded, and requires the Department historian to provide the Committee on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs with a report explaining the reasons for current delays and a plan for the future.

U.S. diplomatic relations with the Vatican

An amendment offered by Senator Lugar in the Senate and accepted by the conference repealed an 1867 law prohibiting the use of funds to establish a U.S. legation to the Vatican. This gave the President the flexibility to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican, which he did on January 10, 1984.

Enhancement for overseas political and economic reporting

An earlier version of this provision, originally offered in committee by Senator Lugar, would have earmarked not more than $8.4 million for 84 new State Department positions overseas for political and economic reporting. The conference substitute mandates that

the Secretary of State "allocate such funds as may be necessary" from the "Administration of Foreign Affairs" account to fund 73 additional (new) positions for political and economic reporting and 11 additional positions for international communication and information policy.

Coordinating Committee on Export Controls

A conference substitute for an amendment originally offered by Senator Percy in committee earmarked no less that $2 million from the "International Organizations and Conferences" account to modernize the facilities and operating procedures of the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls and urges the executive branch to seek cost-sharing arrangements with other member countries.

Alternative communications center

Senators Sarbanes and Mathias offered an amendment in committee that was included in the conference version authorizing not less than $3 million for fiscal year 1984 and not less than $7 million for fiscal year 1985 to establish in Maryland an alternate communications center for the Department of State outside the District of Columbia electric grid. Such a facility would enable the Department of State to maintain communication—for itself and the other government agencies for which it provides such services—with its facilities throughout the world, despite occasional power failures in Washington.

Foreign Service voting residence

Senator Lugar offered an amendment in committee that was accepted in conference with clarifications allowing members of the Foreign Service residing outside the United States the right to maintain voting privileges for Federal elections in their state or residence at the time they entered the service. The provision is not retroactive and applies only to newly-appointed Foreign Service members, who must indicate their intention to maintain their voting privileges at the time of entry.

Merger of Foreign Service Information Corps with Foreign Service Corps

Offered as an amendment in committee by Senator Pell, this section changes the designation of members of the Foreign Service at the U.S. Information Agency from "Foreign Service Information Officers" to "Foreign Service Officers." It is intended to give USIA officers the same opportunities as other Foreign Service members to compete for Chief of Mission and other Foreign Service assignments outside USIA. The conference committee added the requirement that the Secretary of State report to Congress on the implementation of this measure no later than 1 year after the date of enactment, and notes that the purpose of the provision is to improve career development in the Foreign Service.

Danger pay

Both Senate and House versions of the legislation contained provisions clarifying the authority of the Secretary of State to provide danger pay allowances for Foreign Service members in foreign

areas, even in cases where dependents or nonessential personnel are present. The Senate amendment—which was adopted in conference—included a provision stating that the Secretary of State shall inform the Congress of the initiation or termination of an allowance and the circumstances justifying such an action.

Use of herbicides containing dioxin compounds by international commissions

An amendment offered on the floor by Senator Mitchell prohibited the use of herbicides containing dioxins by international commissions without prior notification to the Senate and to the governors of affected states. The conference substitute added language extending the requirements of notification to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Foreign Service Buildings Act

A measure offered by Senator Percy on the floor and modified in conference amends the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 to require that all State Department building projects over $5 million be limited to U.S. bidders or bidders from countries which permit equal access to American builders for comparable projects, except that participation may be permitted by or limited to host country bidders where required by international agreement or by the law of the host country or where determined by the Secretary of State to be necessary in the interest of bilateral relations or necessary to carry out the construction project.

United States consulates

An amendment offered on the floor by Senator Pell and accepted by the conference committee clarified the authority of the Secretary of State to open new consulates, notwithstanding that the consulate in Mandalay, Burma has not been reopened.

Asia Foundation

In response to instructions in the conference report on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1982 and 1983 (H. Rept. 97-693), the administration took steps to develop a permanent funding structure for the Foundation. It responded by including an additional $5 million for this purpose for fiscal year 1983 in its supplemental request for USIA's "Project Democracy" and $10 million under the project for fiscal year 1984.

The Foreign Relations Committee rejected this solution because it would have subjected the funding of the Foundation to the success or failure of USIA's efforts to establish Project Democracy and did not provide a permanent legislative funding structure for the Asia Foundation. Both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported out a new separate title to the legislation providing such a structure—for the granting of funds—within the State Department, with funding at the $10 million level for both fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The act included funding levels for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) that were lower than the President's request for both fiscal years 1984 and 1985, resulting primarily from substantial reductions voted in the Senate, especially in the Foreign Relations Committee. The committee generally agreed that the increases requested by USIA were excessive, and an amendment offered by Senator Kassebaum that would have held USIA's budget to a 5 percent increase over the fiscal year 1983 levels was only narrowly defeated. An amendment by Senator Zorinsky which held the USIA budget to $636 million for both fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 was adopted in committee and substantially upheld by the Senate when the measure came to the floor.

In addition, some members of the Foreign Relations Committee were especially critical of certain management and program practices at USIA, with regard to both alleged abuses in personnel matters and the use of funds for purposes not approved by Congress. A number of amendments were agreed to that established tighter guidelines for the educational and cultural exchange programs of USIA, intended to guarantee their nonpartisan character and to protect them against misuse for short-term political purposes. These will be discussed in greater detail below.

The conference committee noted that the authorization for USIA for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 did not include an additional authorization of $54.8 million for each of the 2 fiscal years in Public Law 98-111 (S. 602, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, establishing Radio Marti within the Voice of America) for modernization and construction of VOA facilities. The conference committee also noted that in order to insure that sufficient funds were available for this needed modernization program, it had earmarked $47,748,000 in fiscal year 1984 and $164,800,000 in fiscal year 1985 in the USIA authorization for that purpose. Both amounts constituted significant percentages of the total authorizations for USIA for fiscal year 1984 and especially fiscal year 1985 and were approved in apparent recognition of the alleged deterioration in the physical plant of the Voice of America in recent years.[1]

The following chart tracks the amounts approved during House and Senate consideration of the measure:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Executive branch request	House bill	Senate bill	Conference
USIA:				
Fiscal year 1984	711,427	701,427	654,500	648,848
Fiscal year 1985	871,039	861,039	638,500	808,739

[1] The total amounts authorized for Voice of America modernization under S. 602 and H.R. 2915 are approximately $102.8 million for fiscal year 1984 and $219.6 million for fiscal year 1985.

The executive branch request for fiscal year 1984 of $711 million was $165.9 million (30.4 percent) higher than the USIA appropriation for fiscal year 1983. The higher funding level was requested to meet new additional operating costs for USIA staff and programs; to expand the proposed new Project Democracy (for which fiscal year 1983 supplemental funding also had been requested); to improve the broadcasts and equipment of the Voice of America; and to enhance and expand other USIA programs and activities.

Congress substantially revised and recast the administration's Project Democracy proposal. While the majority of Members of both Houses agreed that the United States should do more to promote democracy abroad, they rejected the $65 million USIA plan to expand many of its existing programs. Instead, they recast the proposal in the form of a National Endowment for Democracy (NED), a federally-funded, private, non-profit body that would make grants to private organizations which would, in turn, operate programs to achieve many of the objectives set for Project Democracy. This subject will be discussed in greater detail in the section on the National Endowment for Democracy below.

Provision of 20 additional auditors for the U.S. Information Agency

Senator Helms offered an amendment directing that no less than $1 million be earmarked in fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 for the employment of additional professional internal auditors for USIA. The conference substitute earmarks $600,000 in fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 for the employment of 12 additional professional auditors for USIA.

Supplemental allowances for agency personnel stationed in New York City

A conference substitute for an amendment originally offered in the Foreign Relations Committee grants a supplemental allowance for quarters and utilities to no more than 5 USIA employees assigned to duty in New York City, comparable to similar allowances granted to State Department employees of the staff of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. The allowance has been requested because of the high cost of rental of apartments suitable for the representational entertaining required of the USIA employees assigned to the Agency's Foreign Press Center. The conference substitute accomplishes this objective by amending the U.N. Participation Act of 1945 to permit 50, rather than 45 employees to receive such allowances.

Education and cultural exchanges

This section, proposed in committee by Senator Pell, earmarks funds for certain categories of USIA-sponsored exchange programs so as to meet the requirements of section 305(c) of Public Law 97-241. That provision mandates a doubling of exchange-of-persons programs administered by USIA between fiscal years 1982 and 1986. For fiscal year 1984, the following amounts were made available: not less than $100,500,000 for Fulbright Academic Exchange Program and International Visitor Program grants; not less than $3,729,000 for the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program; not more then $7,100,000 for the Private Sector Program. In addition,

$5 million was earmarked in fiscal year 1984 for enhancements of U.S. libraries overseas and of programs providing support services to certain foreign students. The amendment also earmarked not less than the following amounts for fiscal year 1985: $123,100,000 for the Fulbright and International Visitor Programs and $4,435,000 for the Humphrey Fellowships.

The conference substitute made only the following changes: Funds for the Private Sector Program are to be available only for grants to not-for-profit cultural, educational, and exchange of persons programs; and $3 million is earmarked for fiscal year 1984 for USIS libraries and student support services. In response to criticism voiced by members of the Foreign Relations Committee during hearings on the USIA authorization, agency Director Charles Wick wrote Senators Percy and Pell that USIA would no longer fund "conferences or seminars on contemporary political or economic issues."

Environmental exchanges

A Senate amendment included in the conference version as a separate Title VII contained provisions dealing with assistance by AID to other countries in protecting and maintaining endangered animal and plant species; establishing a new program of exchanges between the United States and foreign scientists and experts on environmental issues (to be funded with 5 percent of the increase earmarked for USIA's exchange programs); and requiring a report by the Secretaries of State and Interior within 6 months of the enactment of this bill on U.S. programs and planning with regard to international wildlife resource conservation programs.

Private sector program

An amendment offered on the floor by Senator Zorinsky prohibiting the use of USIA Private Sector Program funds to pay for foreign travel by U.S. citizens who have made two or more trips funded by the program was modified by the conference committee to remove the limitation from full-time staff of grantee organizations. The conference substitute also permits the Associate Director of USIA's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) to waive the limitation in exceptional cases if he determines that foreign travel is essential to the successful completion of the grant program and so certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at least 15 days prior to the commencement of the proposed foreign travel. The ECA Associate Director must also file an annual report listing the individuals and their organizations who have taken 2 or more Private Sector Program trips in the preceding 5 years. These regulations were intended to prevent misuse of these program funds.

U.S. observance of International Youth Year 1985

Senator Zorinsky also offered an amendment on the floor that promotes competition in the awarding of USIA grants for International Youth Year 1985 by establishing criteria to be met prior to the granting by USIA of funds for this purpose. The conference substitute accepted two of the criteria dealing with open membership and full financial responsibility. It also set forth additional cri-

teria to clarify the terms under which such grants are to be made by USIA.

Charter for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

Senators Pell and Mathias sponsored an amendment in committee providing a legislative charter for the programs of USIA's ECA Bureau. The Charter is intended to assure the scholarly integrity, the excellence, and the non-political character of these programs. The amendment was introduced to protect against perceptions that these programs are short-term exercises promoting a particular viewpoint, and for other reasons similar to those behind the enactment by Congress of a legislative Charter for the Voice of America in 1976.

The conference committee modified the language of the Charter somewhat. The section provides specific legislative authority for the establishment of a Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and lists the programs it administers: The Fulbright Exchange Program, the Humphrey Fellowship Program, the International Visitor Program, American Cultural Centers and Libraries, the American Overseas School Program, the American Studies Program, and programming through private, non-profit groups. The conference committee noted that the list is not exclusive, mentioning the English Teaching Program, student support services, and the book translation program as additional authorized activities. It also noted its expectation that the Board of Foreign Scholarships (which oversees the Fulbright academic exchange program) shall be a completely non-partisan institution.

Prohibition against lobbying with U.S. funds

Senator Helms introduced an amendment on the floor to prohibit the use of any funds authorized by this act for USIA for lobbying or propaganda directed at influencing public policy positions of the U.S. Government of any State or locality. The substitute developed in conference prohibits the use of any funds by any grantee organization of USIA for such purposes. It provides further, however, that it shall not be construed so as to abridge the right of any grantee organization to exercise the same freedom of speech as is protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution, so long as such organization does not use funds it receives from USIA under this Act in exercising such right.

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING (BIB) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Funds for BIB operations during fiscal years 1984 and 1985 were authorized as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Executive branch request	House bill	Senate bill	Conference
BIB:				
Fiscal year 1984	115,702	115,702	106,055	106,055
Fiscal year 1985	121,268	121,263	111,251	111,251

Salary of the RFE/RL, Inc. president

A measure included in the House bill and accepted by the conference committee limited the amount of public funds that may be used to compensate the president of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. (RFE/RL, Inc.) to an executive level IV salary ($67,200), plus the allowances and benefits that RFE/RL, Inc. provides its employees under State Department guidelines. This measure will take effect with the appointment of the next president of RFE/RL, Inc. and responds to criticism that the current salary and allowances might be excessive.

Foreign currency gains

Senator Percy offered an amendment on the floor, later accepted by the conference committee, that provided the BIB with the authority to retain gains resulting from favorable fluctuations in foreign currency rates, and to use the funds for the operations of RFE/RL, Inc.

Benefits for certain retirees and surviving spouses of employees of RFE/RL, Inc.

Senator Percy offered an amendment in committee directing that, of the amounts deposited in the BIB currency fluctuation reserve pursuant to section 8(b) of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973, $5 million shall be made available, without fiscal year limitation, only to individuals who retired from RFE/RL, Inc. before January 1, 1976, as well as the benefits to which spouses of these retirees are entitled. The conference substitute authorizes the BIB to make $4.9 million of the amount appropriated to the BIB by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983, for enhancement of the pensions and cost-of-living adjustments of individuals who retired from RFE/RL, Inc. before January 1, 1976, and for enhancement of the benefits to which surviving spouses of employees of RFE/RL, Inc. are entitled by virtue of the creditable service of such employees rendered prior to January 1, 1976.

Policy on broadcasts of RFE/RL, Inc. and VOA concerning Soviet religious persecution

An amendment offered on the floor by Senator Humphrey, agreed to by the Senate, and accepted by the conference committee, expressed the sense of Congress that RFE/RL, Inc. and the Voice of America are to be commended for their news and editorial coverage of the increasing religious persecution in the U.S.S.R. including declining levels of Jewish emigration, and encouraged them to intensify their efforts.

Baltic division

Senator Percy offered an amendment on the floor that was subsequently accepted by the conference committee requiring the Esto-

nian, Latvian and Lithuanian radio services of RFE/RL, Inc. to be organized as a separate Baltic division within Radio Liberty as an accurate reflection of the U.S. policy of not recognizing the illegal incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

National Endowment for Democracy

As noted above, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) was established as a congressional initiative. Both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee added specific legislative authority for the NED during their consideration of the State Department Authorization Act for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985. The versions of the legislation reported out by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earmarked $31.3 million of the administration request for the USIA Project Democracy proposal for the NED, with $5 million each to go to the National Democractic and the National Republican Institutes for International Affairs, $13.8 million to the AFL–CIO Free Trade Union Institute, and $2.5 million for international private enterprise-related programs of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The remaining $5 million was to fund the operations of the NED itself and provide grants for other private sector programs.

The Senate amendment specified the participation of "the two major American political parties" to (a) facilitate exchanges between U.S. private sector groups; (b) promote U.S. nongovernmental participation; and (c) foster cooperation with democratic groups abroad, as well as the earmarking mentioned above. The Senate amendment also prohibited the payment of compensation and travel expenses to any member of the NED's board of directors, or any officer or staff member of the Endowment (except a Member of Congress) who is an officer or employee of the United States. The Senate amendment also provided that the Department of Labor may make grants to the NED for the purposes specified in this title.

The bill passed by the House mentioned the role of the parties only in promoting U.S. nongovernmental participation and did not earmark funding for the political party institutes. It also made the Endowment and its grantees subject to appropriate oversight procedures by Congress.

The conference substitute is similar to the Senate amendment, which retained a number of references to the role to be played by the "two major American political parties." The substitute does not earmark funds for the political party institutes; deletes the exemption of Members of Congress from the section prohibiting compensation to certain individuals; deletes the authority of the Labor Department to make grants to the NED; and clarifies language prohibiting outside compensation of officers and employees of the Endowment so as to prohibt the payment of retirement benefits. The conference committee also noted that the earmaking of funds for the political party institutes had been dropped without prejudice to the institutes' receipt of funds from the Endowment.

Appointment to the National Endowment for Democracy

Senator Proxmire had offered an amendment on the floor prohibiting any individual who has been engaged in any intelligence activity since 1963 from being appointed to or employed by the NED. The conference substitute contained no such provision, as it was the understanding of the conferees that an agreement had been reached between Senator Proxmire and William Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, to the effect that the intelligence community agreed not to use the National Endowment for Democracy to conduct intelligence activities. CIA Director Casey publicly declared this in a written statement, as well as the understanding that intelligence community personnel, "shall not be permitted employment by the National Endowment for Democracy except as jointly agreed in future negotiations with Senator Proxmire with regard to the length of the prohibition and the encompassing definition of intelligence activities."

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The administration requested $10,705,000 for the Inter-American Foundation for fiscal year 1984 and "such sums as may be necessary" for fiscal year 1985. The House bill authorized $16 million each for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985, while the Senate bill did not authorize an appropriation. The conference committee approved the amounts authorized in the House bill for both years.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1983

This title, introduced in the Foreign Relations Committee, and adopted by the conference committee in its entirety, transferred responsibility for implementing the liability insurance requirements of the Diplomatic Relations Act of 1978 from the State Department's Office of Protocol to its Office of Foreign Missions. In addition, it required the head of a foreign mission to notify the Director of the Foreign Missions Office of the lapse or termination of any liability insurance coverage held by a member of the mission or his or her family. The amendment further required a report, by February 1 of each year, of all vehicles owned by foreign missions and persons associated with them. Finally, the amendment provided authority for the Foreign Missions Director to impose a surcharge or fee on a foreign mission to compensate victims of vehicular negligence by a foreign mission member or his family, in cases where a court judgment remains unsatisfied or is absent.

SOVIET-EASTERN EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACT OF 1983

The conference committee agreed to an amendment offered on the floor by Senator Lugar (in some ways similar to S. 873) earmarking up to $5 million in fiscal year 1984 and $5 million in fiscal year 1985 for research and training in Soviet and East European studies. This new program is a recognition of the need for knowledge in this country of Soviet and East European affairs and for training and research in this field, especially at the graduate and postgraduate levels. Grants for fellowships and research programs would be awarded by the State Department on the advice of a new

Soviet-East European Studies Advisory Committee, composed of the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Education; the Librarian of Congress; the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies; and the President of the Association of American Universities.

UNITED STATES-INDIA FUND FOR CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

An amendment introduced on the floor by Senator Percy and modified somewhat by the conference committee authorized the President to negotiate an agreement with the Government of India for the formation of an endowment to use U.S.-owned Indian rupees up to the equivalent of $200 million to capitalize a fund to support cultural, educational, and scientific programs of mutual interest to both countries.

The creation of such an endowment would help to underwrite the continuation of programs currently receiving rupee support through special foreign currency appropriations. The conference committee noted its hope that the Indian Government would make substantial contributions to the fund and/or foundation to be established, as well as its expectation that the U.S. agencies now using special foreign currency appropriations would no longer need them once the new fund was underway. The conference committee also noted its interest in being kept informed on progress in this regard, including the composition of U.S. representation on the board administering the fund and its proposed activities.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SENATE PROVISIONS

The Senate-passed version of the bill also contained additional measures included under Title X (Miscellaneous Provisions), some of which were adopted by the conference committee and became part of the final act, and others that were not accepted, but about which the conferees expressed interest. These include:

—A broad new provision intended to encourage the major illicit drug-producing countries (such as Pakistan, Thailand, Colombia, and Bolivia) to crack down on the production and export of illicit narcotics, especially opium and cocaine, threatening to suspend U.S. aid to any nation that failed to take adequate steps to control this problem. The measure gives the President more flexibility than the version passed 96–0 by the Senate, but the conference committee noted that Presidential "abuse" of this flexibility could result in a more rigid future requirement.

—An amendment sponsored in committee by Senators Kassebaum and Percy would have provided grants from State Department funds to nongovernmental organizations promoting human rights in South Africa and helping the victims of apartheid and transferred certain Agency for International Development (AID) functions in this connection to the State Department. The conference version retains AID's primary role in the process, clarifies the State Department role and increases authorized funding levels, makes the funding provision permanent, and allows Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds to be used.

—A prohibition on direct or indirect U.S. aid to the Khmer Rouge faction in Kampuchea, but the conferees said the measure was not intended to stop humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people, even if it might fall into Khmer Rouge hands.

—An amendment offered in committee by Senator Cranston and accepted in conference, expressing the sense of Congress that the President should take certain steps to address the serious adverse impact of long-range transboundary air pollution, including acid rain, on United States-Canada relations. The measure urged negotiation with the Government of Canada and instructed the Secretary of State to report to Congress no later than December 1, 1983 on progress in this regard.

—An amendment offered by Senator Mathias on the Senate floor and accepted in conference providing a moratorium, until April 15, 1984, on the enforcement, issuance, or implementation of rules, different from those in effect on March 1, 1983, requiring prepublication review of the writings of former officers and employees of the Government with access to certain kinds of sensitive classified information. The conference substitute was identical. This measure was intended to encourage the administration to drop or modify the proposed new rules.

—An amendment expressing the sense of Congress that several hundred thousand citizens of El Salvador who arrived in the United States before January 1, 1983 should be granted "extended voluntary departure status" enabling them to remain here after their visas expire if they can show that their lives would be in jeopardy if they returned home.

—An amendment offered on the floor by Senator Levin and accepted in conference expressing the sense of Congress that the President should take all steps at all appropriate times to ascertain the whereabouts of Jan Kaplan in order to learn more about the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

—An amendment offered in the Senate and accepted by the conferees opposing all exports of nuclear supplies and equipment to Argentina, India, and South Africa until those countries foreswore any attempt to build nuclear weapons and agreed to accept international safeguards on all their nuclear facilities. The conferees added a provision saying the President could authorize exports of equipment for India's Tarapur reactor if it is required for humanitarian reasons and is not available from another supplier.

—An amendment that had been agreed to in the Senate expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should take steps to insure "substantial equivalence" between the numbers of Soviet Government employees in the United States and U.S. Government employees in the Soviet Union, and to insure that the restrictions on Soviet employees in the United States were not less than those imposed on U.S. employees in the U.S.S.R. Although the conference committee did not accept this provision, the conferees requested the State Department to submit a full report to the Senate Foreign Relations and Select Intelligence Committees and the House Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Committees by March 15, 1984, on the functioning and operations of official representatives of the Soviet Government in the United States and U.S. Government representatives in the U.S.S.R. This report was to include Soviet-bloc coun-

tries, as well, and to be classified to the extent necessary, in order to deal adequately with sensitive foreign policy and national security concerns. The conference committee also expressed its expectation that the executive branch would take all practical steps to insure reciprocity and equivalence in this regard.

—A Senate amendment that was not accepted by the conferees would have amended the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. 7324(d)) to place prohibition on U.S. Ambassadors by eliminating a loophole which presently allows them to engage in overt political activity. The conferees noted jurisdictional concerns raised by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, but nevertheless expressed "serious concerns" about Ambassadors engaging in such activity, urging the State Department to monitor the situation closely.

Arms Control and Disarmament Act Amendments, 1983

On February 28, 1983, the administration requested legislation to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) for fiscal years 1984 and 1985. The request was for $21,385,000 for fiscal year 1984 and $21,675,000 for fiscal year 1985. ACDA had been authorized $18,268,000 for fiscal year 1982 and $19,893,852 for fiscal year 1983. Senator Percy introduced S. 608, by request, on February 28, 1983. The Foreign Relations Committee held a public hearing on the bill on March 9, 1983. On April 28, the committee held a mark-up session and ordered the bill reported favorably, with amendments.

In its report (S. Rept. 98–144, May 23, 1983), the committee noted that nearly $5 million of the requested authorization for each of the 2 years was to enable the Department of Energy (DOE) to transfer the management of the "reduced enrichment in research and test reactor" program (RERTR) to ACDA. This program, aimed at developing low-enriched fuel to substitute for highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium in small reactors, would help reduce the risks of nuclear proliferation posed by the use of weapons-grade uranium. The administration originally proposed transferring the program from DOE to ACDA in its request for fiscal year 1982–83 ACDA authorizations, when it also had expressed the desire to abolish DOE. That desire did not come to fruition, however, and the transfer was not approved. The committee expressed its continued belief that a program of such magnitude cannot be handled by ACDA and recommended that it remain in DOE. Until the administration is willing to provide ACDA with personnel and resources necessary to support such a costly program as RERTR, the committee stated, it would remain inappropriate to place such a burden on the Agency.

The committee noted that ACDA is incurring significant costs in its support of various arms control efforts, including major arms control negotiations, such as the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces talks, the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, and efforts in the Standing Consultative Commission and in the Committee on Disarmament. Accordingly, the committee voted to provide "modest" increases over the fiscal year 1983 authorization; $20,888,000 was approved for fiscal year 1984 and $21,932,000 for fiscal year 1985.

Senator Pell proposed an amendment, approved by the committee, adding a new section 28 in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961, as amended, to establish a program for visiting scholars in the field of arms control and disarmament in order to obtain the services of scholars from the faculties of recognized institutions of higher learning. Not less than $200,000 in each of the 2 years will provide initial funding for the program.

Senator Pressler offered an amendment, also approved by the committee, creating a new section 51 in the Act to authorize the Director to create up to eight additional permanent personnel positions at both junior and more senior levels for specialists in Soviet foreign and military policies, arms control, or strategic affairs, who also demonstrate fluency in Russian. The purpose of the amendment is to encourage the use of people with such skills to assist at arms control negotiations, in the backstopping of such negotiations, and in other arms control activities.

In its comments, the committee noted that the current legislation came at a very difficult point for ACDA. A number of significant posts remained unfilled and the total number of permanent personnel had declined by one-fourth over several years. Many committee members were concerned that ACDA's ability to provide effective support for arms control negotiations and to take the leading role in pursuit of arms control might be severely damaged. The committee had urged ACDA to maintain its personnel levels in connection with previous authorization legislation; but the Agency had nevertheless reduced its staff by 11 to 154. Senator Percy pointed out that the committee was concerned with ACDA's "decision to ignore our recommendations." He further indicated that the committee might have to move to an approach of thorough earmarking to insure that the recommendations and requirements passed by the Congress were carried out. The committee noted that ACDA had never fully implemented Senator Glenn's amendment, approved by Congress in 1978, requiring with each authorization request "a detailed budget for each bureau and functional category within each bureau which budget shall set forth and justify obligations and outlays for the fiscal year preceding and next following such year." Strict adherence to the Glenn amendment would be expected in future years, the committee admonished, as would careful attention to the advice and instructions by the committee and the Congress.

In the House, the Committee on Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs conducted public hearings on H.R. 2192 (introduced by Mr. Zablocki, by request, on March 18, 1983) on March 24, April 11, and May 3, 1983. The subcommittee adopted amendments to the draft bill disapproving transfer of the RERTR program, authorizing $20,888,000 for fiscal year 1984, authorizing $21,932,000 for fiscal year 1985, and making the ACDA Director a permanent member of the National Security Council (NSC). A clean bill, H.R. 2906, was submitted to the full Committee on Foreign Affairs on May 4, 1983; on May 9, the committee unanimously ordered H.R. 2906 favorably reported (H. Rept. 98-180, May 16, 1983). The House considered H.R. 2906 on May 23, 1983, and passed the bill by voice vote. H.R. 2906 was placed on the Senate calendar on May 24, 1983.

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The Senate considered S. 608 on November 10, 1983. After agreeing to the committee amendments to the bill, the Senate adopted two amendments offered by Senator Percy: creating a second position of Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations for Paul Nitze, U.S. negotiator in the INF talks; and requiring the President to prepare and transmit to the Congress a report on the record of Soviet compliance or noncompliance with existing arms control agreements to which the Soviet Union is a party. The Senate then considered H.R. 2906, and agreed to substitute therefore the text of S. 608, as amended; the bill was passed by voice vote. Senators Percy, Helms, Lugar, Mathias, Pell, Biden, and Cranston were appointed as conferees.

The conference report on H.R. 2906 (H. Rept. 98–564, November 17, 1983) accepted all of the Senate-passed amendments and changed the House provision making the ACDA Director a permanent member of the NSC. The conference committee's substitute for the House provision mandates that the ACDA Director will attend all meetings of the NSC involving weapons procurement, arms sales, consideration of the defense budget, and all arms control and disarmament matters. The conference committee pointed out that it intends to preserve the Director's relations to the NSC to make it comparable to that of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Should the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs be made a permanent NSC member, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee will seriously consider making the ACDA Director a permanent NSC member "to preserve the equilibrium of NSC."

Radio Broadcasting to Cuba

On October 4, 1983, President Reagan signed into law (Public Law 98–111) a bill (S. 602) authorizing the Voice of America (VOA) to set up a semi-autonomous "surrogate home service" radio broadcast to Cuba. Congressional approval of a compromise version of S. 602 capped nearly 2 years of intense debate over the proposed establishment of a new U.S. Government-funded radio station, informally called "Radio Marti" after a Cuban nationalist hero. The compromise, engineered in the Senate, broke a stalemate between the strong desire of some Senators to provide broadcasts that would break the Castro government's monopoly on news in Cuba about Cuba, and the fears of others that a largely autonomous Radio Marti might prove detrimental to U.S. foreign policy and provoke Cuban retaliation that could harm U.S. commercial medium-wave (AM) broadcasters. The compromise provides for extensive broadcasting of news to Cuba about Cuba by a special service with its own staff and budget under the auspices of the VOA, administered separately from VOA functions, rather than by a new entity.

As originally introduced on February 24, 1983 (sponsored by Senator Paula Hawkins) and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, S. 602 amended the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 to provide for radio broadcasting to Cuba. It gave the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) a choice of methods for broadcasting to Cuba: through grants to, or leases or contracts with (a) a single entity having the sole purpose of broadcasting news to

Cuba, (b) commercial radio stations, (c) non-commercial educational stations, or (d) through other such means as the BIB determined effective. It limited any broadcasting to Cuba on the medium wave (AM) band between 4535 kHz and 1605 kHz other than leased time on commercial stations or non-commercial stations to the use of the frequency used by the Voice of America for its broadcasts from facilities at Marathon, Florida. It specifically prohibited grants to Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, Inc. or to any other corporation unless the corporation provided in its certificate of incorporation that its board of directors would be that of the BIB. It mandated that radio broadcasting to Cuba under the act should serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news.

S. 602 was considered together with an identical bill (S. 659, introduced later by Senator Percy by request) by the Foreign Relations Committee on April 27 and June 8. On June 8, S. 602 was approved 13–4 by the committee and ordered to be reported with an amendment. The amendment (Amdt. 1201), offered by Senator Percy on behalf of Senator Hawkins, attempted to respond to commercial broadcasters' claims they were entitled to protection from financial losses they could suffer as a result of Cuban retaliation prompted by the operation of Radio Marti. The amendment was initially rejected by voice vote but later approved after a broader amendment was rejected. The approved amendment provides a $5 million fund to compensate broadcasters for interference from Cuba.

The committee rejected two other amendments, one to place the service entirely under the VOA auspices, the other to provide extensive compensation to broadcasters. The first was a compromise amendment offered by Senator Zorinsky modifying an amendment offered by Senator Pell to expand VOA broadcasting time to include time for broadcasting to Cuba. Senator Zorinsky's compromise, defeated by a vote of 8–9, would have provided for the creation of a special "Cuba Service" within the VOA, responsible for all broadcasting to Cuba and gaining exclusive use of VOA facilities at Marathon, Florida and its broadcasting frequency for broadcasting to Cuba. Senator Zorinsky also proposed establishing a separate Radio Marti advisory board which would counsel the directors of the Voice of America and of the Cuba Service on the service's programming and activities. An amendment introduced by Senator Biden that provided for compensation equal to any economic loss incurred from the loss of advertising or other revenue as a result of Cuban interference provoked by Radio Marti was also rejected. The compensation would be paid if average daily interference could be established to be greater than the average daily interference of the 12 months prior to beginning broadcasting to Cuba. This was defeated by a vote of 7–7, triggering a motion to reconsider Senator Hawkins' amendment, which was then adopted by a vote of 10–3.

Ultimately, the committee reported out S. 602, (S. Rept. 98–156, Part I of June 21, 1983) with Senator Hawkins' compensation amendment. Simultaneously, the committee also reported by voice

vote the budget waiver required under section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for consideration of S. 602.[1]

During the summer, two House committees reported two distinct versions of H.R. 2453. The House Foreign Affairs version, reported in June was quite similar to the Foreign Relations Committee version of S. 602, including a provision of a $5 million compensation fund to compensate broadcasters for interference from Cuba approved by the House Subcommittee on International Operations on April 23, 1983. The amended bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it was approved June 9 by a vote of 19–8. The bill was reported to the House on June 29 (H. Rept. 98–284, Part I), and sequentially to the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protections and Finance of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

A vastly different version of the bill was reported to the House by the Committee on Energy and Commerce. That committee reported an amended bill that placed any U.S. Government broadcasting to Cuba under the auspices of the VOA if programming to Cuba were to be transmitted on any frequency other than shortwave. The bill had initially been amended by the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance which on July 20 had unfavorably forwarded the amended bill to the full committee. A similarly amended version next was ordered reported by the Energy and Commerce Committee on July 25 (H. Rept. 98–284, Part II).

The Energy and Commerce Committee dropped two subcommittee amendments that would have required extensive compensation to U.S. broadcasters. The first would have required compensation for all expenses resulting from Cuban interference including advertising revenues lost due to audience reduction. The second provided that, in addition to a $95 million compensation fund established by the version of the bill reported by House Foreign Affairs, whatever additional funds were necessary for compensation would be taken from funds authorized to be appropriated for the construction, use, acquisition, or operation of facilities for radio broadcasting to Cuba.

Amendments adopted by the full committee sought to reduce the danger of Cuban retaliation to U.S. medium-wave broadcasters. This was to be attempted by limiting U.S. Government radio broadcasting to Cuba to transmission over shortwave frequencies or to Voice of America programming. Another amendment specified that any radio broadcasting to Cuba authorized by the bill that was not on the Voice of America frequency (1180 kHz) was to be cut off after 5 years unless a new law was passed expressly to permit it. Another amendment required that Federal Communications Commission (FCC) receive adequate assurances that the U.S. Government had made all efforts to negotiate directly all existing and potential interference questions with the Cuban Government.

The amendments adopted regarding compensation would allow the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) to compensate U.S.

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[1] (After a point of order was raised against S. 602 on July 29, Senator Hawkins introduced S. 1709, a similar bill designed solely to rectify a technical objection. This was never considered because the technical objection to S. 602 was surmounted by publication of an errata sheet (S. Rept. 98–156, Part II) to the committee report containing a paragraph on the evaluation of the regulatory impact of the bill and a new Congressional Budget Office cost estimate.)

stations for expenditures to replace equipment (including associated technical and engineering costs) which the FCC determines as necessary to mitigate effects of Cuban interference. They also made the FCC rather than the BIB the body responsible for issuing regulations and establishing procedures governing compensation. One amendment prohibited the authorization or use of any broadcasting frequency for radio broadcasting to Cuba until a specified period after the Controller General should submit to Congress the results of a General Accounting Office investigation of the economic harm to U.S. stations of existing and potential Cuban interference and the costs of compensating broadcasters for mitigating the effects of such interference, including compensation for lost advertising revenues. Another required an annual report from the FCC on the impact of radio broadcasting to Cuba on operators of U.S. stations. The committee also adopted an amendment to facilitate congressional oversight, making operators of facilities used for radio broadcasting to Cuba accountable to the FCC and Congress on matters relating to such broadcasting.

As Congress entered its summer recess on August 5, the controversy over Radio Marti's possible effects appeared to be leading to an impasse in both chambers. The same controversy had stalemated another version of the Radio Marti legislation (H.R. 5427) in the 97th Congress, even though the House had passed it by a 250–134 vote in March 1982. A first attempt to reach a compromise on S. 602 was made by Senator Zorinsky, who had filibustered H.R. 5427 during the last days of the lame duck session in December 1982. In August, right before the summer recess began, Senator Zorinsky offered an amendment similar to the proposals which had been offered earlier by himself and Senator Pell in the Committee on Foreign Relations, providing radio broadcasting to Cuba through the Voice of America. On August 3, cloture was invoked against further debate on the motion to proceed to debate, by a vote of 62–33.

Negotiations during the recess led to a compromise version in the Senate. On September 9, a discussion draft of an amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 602 was circulated with a line indicating it was intended to be proposed by Senator Hawkins for herself and for Senators Chiles, Baker, Zorinsky, Weicker, and Grassley. Discussion on S. 602 as reported from the Foreign Relations Committee began September 12 and continued on September 13. During the September 13 discussion, Senator Hawkins introduced the substitute amendment (Admt. 2131) for herself and the five other Senators. She stated that it combined elements of Senator Zorinsky's VOA proposal and her bill, S. 602 and was a "compromise in which both sides believe that they have protected their vital interests." The bill was approved by a voice vote.

The primary element of the compromise was to make radio broadcasting to Cuba a semi-autonomous service of the VOA. To be named either "Voice of America Cuba Service" or "Voice of America: Radio Marti Program," the Cuba service would be administered separately from other VOA functions, with the head of the Cuba service reporting directly to both the Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the USIA Associate Director for Broadcasting (the head of VOA). The Cuba service's chief and staff would be hired by the USIA Director and the special

Cuba service would operate under VOA standards and "in a manner not inconsistent with the broad foreign policy of the United States." Special arrangements were made to ensure White House and Congressional oversight of the Cuba services' programming and activities.

Increased funding was another element of the compromise. The budget for the first 2 years of operation of the special VOA Cuba service—$14 million for fiscal year 1984 and $11 million for fiscal year 1985 was more than that proposed to be authorized by other legislation for the construction and operation of a Radio Marti station. The compromise also authorized $54.8 million in each fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 for the modernization of VOA facilities, and a budget of at least $11 million per year after 1985 for the Cuba service.

The compromise bill also called for specific measures attempting to protect commercial broadcasters' interests. Transmission would be over the VOA's 1180 AM frequency and utilize the VOA's Marathon, Florida broadcasting facilities; other non-commercial AM frequencies could be used simultaneously only if they were also used for all other VOA broadcasts to Cuba. If Cuban jamming of the service should exceed the limits set by the bill, the USIA could lease time on commercial or non-commercial educational AM band radio broadcasting stations for transmitting Cuba service and regular VOA programming. A $5 million fund was authorized to compensate U.S. broadcasters for equipment, engineering, and technical expenses incurred in the past or in the future for mitigating the effects of direct Cuban interference.

Two sense of Congress statements were included in the compromise bill. One expressed Congress' intent that the U.S. Government should seek "prompt and full settlement" of U.S. claims against the Cuban Government arising from Cuban interference with U.S. broadcasting. The other expressed the sense of Congress that the President should establish a task force on Cuban interference and seek practical and technical solutions to interference problems.

The House agreed on September 22 to H.R. 312, providing for consideration of S. 602 as passed by the Senate instead of the versions of H.R. 2453 reported by the two House committees. The Senate compromise was then endorsed by leading members in the Radio Marti debate from both committees. It passed, 302–109 on September 29, and was signed into law (Public Law 98–111) on October 4, 1983.

Combatting Terrorism

After the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in 1983 and the subsequent bombing of the Marine compound at the Beirut airport, a task force was organized representing 26 different agencies of government, which was charged with the task of developing new methods of countering terrorism. The precise nature of the recommendations it made to the President have never been revealed. However, almost simultaneously with those recommendations being made, the Secretary of State announced in a speech to the Trilateral Commission, that Western countries had to consider a policy of pre-emptive, or retaliatory, action against terrorism. Sev-

eral times since he has advocated a strategy of active defense against terrorism, in contrast to the passive or reactive strategy that the United States has followed thus far.

The administration submitted a legislative package to Congress as part of the new, tougher anti-terrorist stance. There were four components to this package. The first of these was S. 2623, which was a bill to implement the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation. The second was S. 2624, which was a bill to Implement the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages. The third component could be found in both S. 2625 and H.R. 5612, both of which increased the amount the U.S. Government would pay in rewards for information concerning terrorist acts. Finally, the most controversial of the four elements in the administration's package was embodied in S. 2626 and H.R. 5613, which were aimed at prohibiting the training, supporting, or inducing of terrorism. The feature of the bills that aroused opposition was a provision under which the Secretary of State could issue a determination naming a foreign government, faction or international terrorist group about whom he had made a finding that the actions or likely actions of such nation, faction or group were such that the national security, foreign relations, or the physical security of the person or property of a private entity of the United States warranted a ban on the furnishing of services or other assistance to the government or group so named. Objections were made to this provision on civil liberties grounds. Some argued that, as written, the penalties under the proposed act might be invoked against U.S. groups that might want to send medical assistance to the guerillas in El Salvador, for example, or for other humanitarian assistance to groups elsewhere in the world that the U.S. Government opposed.

The Senate bills cited above were referred to the Judiciary Committee, while the House bills were referred jointly to the Foreign Affairs and Judiciary Committees. The Senate Judiciary Committee referred S. 2625 to its Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, which held a hearing on June 6, 1984. The subcommittee approved the bill for full committee consideration, and the latter reported the bill to the Senate on September 18, 1984, with amendments (S. Rept. 98-618). The bill was then referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and it was reported with amendments to the Senate by the committee without a written report on September 25, 1984. Its companion bill, H.R. 5612, was referred by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to its Subcommittees on International Security and Scientific Affairs, and International Operations. Hearings were held by the subcommittees on June 7 and 19. A full committee hearing was held on June 13. The House Judiciary Committee referred the bill to its Subcommittee on Crime, which held both a hearing and a mark-up session on September 26, 1984. The bill was then forwarded to the full Judiciary Committee.

The controversy aroused about S. 2626 and H.R. 5613 meant that those bills were set aside probably to be redrafted at a later date. However, the attack on the U.S. Embassy Annex in Beirut on September 20, 1984, raised the priority in Congress of passing some anti-terrorist legislation before the end of the second session of the 98th Congress. The upshot was that the other proposals in the ad-

ministration's original package became law, but not through the passage of the bills in which they had originally been submitted. The proposals to implement the Convention Against the Taking of Hostages and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, S. 2624 and S. 2623 respectively, were folded into H.J. Res. 648, which was the resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1985. This was passed and became Public Law 98-473. Thus this law contains a chapter on terrorism. It amends the United States Code to punish hostage taking, which is defined as seizing, detaining, and threatening to kill, injure or continue to detain a person in order to compel a third person or governmental organization to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the person detained. Any attempt to take hostages is also punishable. The prescribed penalty for these offenses is a term of years or life. The new law also amends the United States Code to penalize anyone who willfully destroys aircraft or aircraft facilities, and amends the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to punish anyone who might convey false information or threats concerning various harmful acts on board aircraft.

The proposal to increase rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of terrorists was incorporated into two new bills, S. 3037 in the Senate, and H.R. 6311 in the House. The House version contained the same general provisions as the Senate bill, but it was more compressed. It was the version that was eventually adopted. It was called up in the House on October 1, 1984, under a motion to suspend the rules, and amended and passed that day. It was passed by the Senate on October 5, 1984. The President signed it on October 19, and it became Public Law 98-533. As approved, the law contains the following four basic provisions. First, it amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize payment of a reward up to $500,000 to any individual furnishing information leading to the arrest or conviction, in any country, of an individual who commits, or attempts or conspires to commit, an act of international terrorism. Five million dollars was authorized to be appropriated for this purpose, without fiscal year limitation. Second, the President was urged to seek more effective international cooperation in combatting terrorism. This would include cooperation in extradition of terrorists, and negotiations leading to the establishment of a permanent international working group to combat terrorism, among other methods mentioned. Third, the Secretary of State is required to report on findings of the Advisory Panel on Security of United States Missions Abroad to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Finally, the law authorized the appropriation of additional funds for security enhancement at U.S. missions abroad.

Although it is not binding, the law also expressed the sense of Congress that, in recognition of the courage and sacrifice of employees of U.S. agencies overseas in light of the current epidemic of terrorist activity, the provision of the United States Code relating to an allowance for danger pay should be more extensively utilized at U.S. overseas missions.

ZABLOCKI MEMORIAL OUTPATIENT FACILITY

H.R. 4835 authorized appropriations of $10 million for the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland. Of this amount $3 million will be for equipping and furnishing the new facility; $3 million will be for improving medical equipment at such hospital; and $4 million will be for providing medical supplies to Poland through private and voluntary agencies.

The bill was introduced on February 9, 1984 by Representative Fascell. The House Foreign Affairs Committee was discharged and on March 6, 1984, it passed the House by voice vote. On March 7, H.R. 4835 was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and was reported favorably on March 14 (without written report). The measure passed the Senate on April 5, 1984 by voice vote and was signed into law by the President on April 17, 1984 (Public Law 98–266).

U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF THE VINE AND WINE

S. 2583 was introduced at the request of the administration by Senator Percy on April 24, 1984. The bill authorizes the President to maintain U.S. membership in the Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (the International Office of the Vine and Wine). Growers and importers are supportive of this legislation because of the volume of U.S. trade in wine and the possibilities of expanding U.S. exports. The Foreign Relations Committee favorably reported the bill (S. Rept. 98–602) on September 17, 1984. The Senate passed S. 2583 by voice vote on September 26, 1984. On October 10 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged and the measure passed the House by voice vote on the same day. It became Public Law 98–545 on October 25, 1984.

D. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE MATTERS

The Congress used a number of rather unusual procedures during its consideration of new authorizations in 1983 for the Export-Import Bank, additional contributions to the regional multilateral development banks, and a U.S. quota increase in the International Monetary Fund. In the Senate, these were treated initially as three separate pieces of legislation, S. 869, S. 1310, and S. 695, respectively. In the House, they were treated as portions of a more comprehensive measure, H.R. 2957. In the end, they were enacted into law as portions of a more comprehensive amendment to a relatively minor supplemental appropriations measure (H.R. 3959).

There were no conference committees to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions of these bills. Instead, a series of informal negotiations were conducted under the aegis of Senator Garn, the Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, to work through the details. Senator Garn moved the product of these negotiations as an amendment to H.R. 3959, a bill making supplemental appropriations for some domestic programs. The Garn amendment combined the three international measures together

with the domestic housing bill as items for consideration on a single vote.

After the Senate had added it to the appropriations measure, the proponents in the House employed another unusual legislative device to help protect it (particularly the IMF authorization) from its opponents. On the last day of the congressional session, the House adopted a rule (H. Res. 379) which stipulated that, during the upcoming House consideration of the Senate-amended version of H.R. 3959, the House would operate as though it had already approved the Senate amendments to the legislation. The vote to adopt the rule was, in effect, the vote to agree on the inclusion of the authorizations for the international finance programs and the domestic housing program in the final bill.

For simplicity of presentation, the three authorizations are treated here as separate actions, using the original Senate bill numbers.

Export-Import Bank

S. 869 was introduced on March 21, 1983 by Senator Heinz and was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs. The Committee on Foreign Relations subsequently sought and received referral of title II of the bill which provided for the establishment of a system of mixed credits, whereby the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Eximbank would each set aside some of their funds to subsidize export credits to developing nations.

As introduced, the bill extended the Export-Import Bank's basic operating authority for 6 additional years. It also sought to clarify the Eximbank's legislative mandate by specifying that, while financial self-sufficiency and international competitiveness were both desirable goals, the Bank should put more emphasis on meeting the competitive terms and discounts offered by foreign official export finance agencies. The bill reduced the injury test whereby U.S. firms hurt by subsidized foreign competition can get special Eximbank financing and it authorized the Secretary of Commerce to forbid the importation of products into the United States if the subsidies in their financing package violate the standards agreed to by the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The bill also specified that the members of the Eximbank board of directors would have staggered 4-year terms.

Senate Action

The Senate Banking Committee reported the Eximbank bill on May 16, 1983 (S. Rept. 98–111) and on June 10 it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for consideration. The committee held a hearing on title II on June 30 with testimony from AID, Treasury Department, and Eximbank witnesses. On July 12, the committee marked up and approved the legislation, after adopting two amendments. The first made certain that the guidelines for the proposed use of Economic Support Fund (ESF) money for a mixed credit scheme would be consistent with the goals and standards for ESF financing under existing law. The second specified that only

the funds which AID allocated from the ESF for commodity import programs woud be eligible for use in mixed credit agreements.

In its report (S. Rept. 98–183), the Foreign Relations Committee noted that the Congressional Budget Office had estimated that the scheme would cost about $300 million annually, assuming the funds for the mixed credit scheme would be in addition to the amounts already authorized for AID. The committee said the goals of the original proposal were not consistent with those of the existing AID program and it expressed a concern that AID funds should not be used for purposes inconsistent with the basic AID legislation. The committee also noted that the administration witnesses had expressed reservations about the proposed program's desirability. However, the Foreign Relations Committee expressed its agreement with the Banking Committee that something had to be done to protect U.S. exporters from continued damage by subsidized foreign competition. Foreign Relations said it thought its amendments would both maintain the integrity of the U.S. security assistance program and also enhance the competitive position of U.S. exporters.

S. 869 came up for consideration in the Senate on September 23, 1983, and was passed by voice vote following the adoption of several amendments. One (by Senator Kasten) restricted the Eximbank's ability to scale back its future volume of lending (to conform to the executive's new budget plans) after Congress had approved a higher level of export funding for the year. Another (by Senator Boschwitz) strengthened the Bank's relationship with small business and established a 6 percent set aside (rising to 10 percent by 1988) reserving some Eximbank's aid exclusively for small and medium sized firms. Another (by Senator Heinz) authorized the establishment of two special loan funds (for $1.5 billion and $500 million, respectively) to finance exports to Brazil and Mexico. Another (by Senator Chafee) also limited the Secretary of Commerce's proposed authority to prohibit imports and required a concurrent investigation by the International Trade Commission to determine whether subsidized official export finance was the source of injury to U.S. firms in each particular case.

At the request of Senator Percy, Senator Heinz also proposed (and the Senate adopted) an amendment limiting still further the purposes for which AID resources could be used for mixed export credits. The Percy amendment also changed the terms of the legislation, so that the Administrator of AID was "authorized to establish" (instead of "shall establish") a mixed credit loan facility within the aid agency.

House Action

The House Banking Committee reported its version of the Eximbank authorization on May 16, 1983, as Title I of the International Recovery and Financial Stability Act (H.R. 2957). The bill also contained authorizations for U.S. contributions to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the regional multilateral development banks. A separate Eximbank bill (H.R. 2842) was also reported at the same time but the more comprehensive measure became the House vehicle for the legislation.

There were a number of differences between the House and Senate versions of the Eximbank legislation. The House legislation contained the same basic provisions strengthening the Bank's links to small business and clarifying its fundamental objectives (i.e., competitiveness vs. self-sufficiency in its loan operations). The House bill provided for only a 2-year extension (rather than 6, as in the Senate bill) of the Eximbank's operating authority, however. Unlike the Senate bill, the House measure also included a provision requiring the Bank to adopt standards giving U.S. firms equal opportunity to bid on insurance business generated by Eximbank loans.

The House bill did not have any provision requiring the Eximbank and AID to establish facilities that would provide mixed credits to expand U.S. exports to developing countries at concessional rates. Instead, the House bill authorized the establishment of a $1 billion competitive tied aid fund, administered by the Eximbank, to provide concessional export finance in order to meet foreign official export funding.

The House considered the Eximbank portion of H.R. 2957 on July 25 and 26, 1983, and approved it after adopting several amendments. One (by Mr. Parris) deleted the section which established the $1 billion competitive tied aid "war chest." Another (by Mr. Lundine) directed the Eximbank to report on the ways its activities had furthered the competitive position of U.S. industries using advanced or critical technologies. A third (by Mr. AuCoin) encouraged further medium-term Eximbank lending to facilitate small business exports.

Final Passage

There was no conference committee to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions of the Eximbank legislation. Instead, the differences were worked out during informal negotiations sponsored by Senator Garn, which brought key executive branch and congressional participants together to discuss issues involving the Eximbank, IMF, multilateral development banks, and other programs. On November 17, 1983, Senator Garn moved the product of these negotiations as an amendment (in the nature of a substitute) providing for authorizations for the Eximbank, IMF, regional development banks, and the domestic housing program to H.R. 3959, the second supplemental appropriations bill.

In terms of the Eximbank legislation, the Garn amendment provided for a 3-year extension of the export finance agency's basic operating authority. The final version stipulated that competition (rather than financial self-sufficiency) should be the Eximbank's primary objective. It included the competitive insurance and small business provisions of the earlier legislation, as well as the special export funding facilities for Mexico and Brazil and the Lundine and AuCoin amendments. As regards the Kasten amendment, it stipulated that the President could request a formal recision of the Eximbank's lending authority if he found it to be excessive but barring this the Bank was to adhere to the annual funding levels approved in existing legislation.

The final version of the legislation (the Garn amendment) dropped the provision of the earlier bills authorizing the Secretary

of Commerce to bar the importation of any goods receiving excessive foreign official financing. The Garn language directed the President to undertake vigorous negotiations with the other OECD member countries, however, for the purpose of setting clear rules and limits on mixed credits and other forms of below-market rate official export finance.

The final legislation also provided for the establishment of a tied aid credit program (mixed credits). The terms were the same as those adopted in the Senate legislation. The Administrator of AID was required to establish a program for tied aid credits, but he was only authorized (not required) to establish a fund using Economic Support Fund resources for that purpose. Any such use of ESF funds would have to conform to the guidelines and requirements already present in the foreign assistance act. In addition, the final version of the plan specified that no tied aid credits could be provided without the unanimous consent of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policy (NAC). The NAC consists of representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank Board, the Departments of Commerce, State, and Treasury, the Eximbank, and the Agency for International Development.

The House took no specific vote on the Garn amendment. Instead, on November 18 the House adopted a rule which provided the guidelines under which the House would consider the Senate-amended version of H.R. 3959 and stipulated that, if the rule were adopted, the Senate version of the legislation would be considered as having been already approved by the House.

On November 30, 1983, the President signed H.R. 3959 and it became law (Public Law 98–181).

Regional Development Banks

On February 28, 1983, Chairman Percy (by request) introduced S. 609, to authorize a $150 million U.S. contribution toward the third replenishment of the African Development Fund (AFDF). (The Senate had passed similar legislation in the 97th Congress, but the House took no final action on the measure.) On April 6, by request, Chairman Percy also introduced legislation (S. 984) proposed by the administration, authorizing additional U.S. contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). For the IDB, the administration's plan called for a $5.156 billion U.S. subscription ($232 million of this paid-in) to the sixth capital increase and a $290 million U.S. share in the seventh replenishment of the concessional Fund for Special Operations (FSO). For the ADB, the administration wanted authority for a $1.32 billion U.S. subscription ($66.2 million of it paid-in) in the third general capital increase and a $520 million U.S. contribution to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) third replenishment. On February 23, 1983, the committee received testimony from Treasury Secretary Donald Regan emphasizing the importance of the proposed multilateral development bank (MDB) funding requests.

On April 19, 1983, the committee marked up the two separate bills (by voice vote with a voting quorum present) and ordered them favorably reported as a single item of legislation. The com-

mittee adopted two amendments. First, at the suggestion of Senator Dodd, it added authority for an additional $60 million U.S. contribution to the IDB Fund for Special Operations. The committee stressed the importance of the Caribbean Basin region to U.S. interests and the great need of the countries in that area for additional concessional aid.

Second, on the motion of Senator Zorinsky, the committee adopted an amendment which sought to codify in law the administration's announced policy regarding hiring and firing IDB personnel. The amendment stipulated that it was not U.S. policy to hire or fire IDB employees for political reasons, and it required the administration to consult with members of the House Banking and Senate Foreign Relations Committees before taking any initiatives affecting the tenure of the IDB's top 31 officials. On May 18, 1983 the committee filed its report (S. Rept. 98–127), and S. 1310, an original bill, was placed on the Senate calendar.

In the House of Representatives, the Banking Committee's Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance held hearings on the proposed MDB authorizations on April 18 and 20, 1983. On April 27, the subcommittee marked up and favorably reported the MDB legislation, as amended. The panel approved four changes in the measure.

First, it increased the authorization for the new contribution to the FSO by $90 million, and it criticized the administration for wanting to cut back on concessional aid to the poor countries of Central America and the Caribbean during the current period.

Second, the subcommittee moved to delete the word "consistent" from the requirement in section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act of 1977 that the United States must oppose MDB aid to any country evidencing a "consistent pattern of gross violations" of internationally recognized human rights. The panel claimed that the administration had used the requirement for "consistency" as reason to not apply the law, on the grounds that there had been "improvements" or changes in the levels of human rights abuses in the violator countries.

Third, the panel adopted an amendment urging the administration and the IDB to consider establishing a facility in the IDB to encourage more private sector investments in hemispheric countries. The committee said it thought the IDB might serve as a middleman helping to overcome the problems and misgivings by foreign investors and host country governments which hamper foreign equity participation in the Latin American economies.

Fourth, the panel adopted an amendment (similar to the one adopted earlier by the Foreign Relations Committee) requiring the administration to consult with the House and Senate authorizing panels before taking any actions affecting the tenure of the IDB, ADB, and AFDF's top officials.

On May 16, the House Banking Committee favorably reported a bill (H.R. 2832) which embodied the recommendations of the International Development Institutions Subcommittee. At the same time, it also voted to report (H. Rept. 98–175) another bill (H.R. 2957) which included the MDB authorizations as well as authorizations for the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Export-Import Bank, and other matters.

It was as part of this omnibus legislation that the MDB authorizations came up in the House. On August 3, 1983, after a lengthy debate on the IMF portions of the bill, the House voted 217–211 to approve H.R. 2957, as amended, and to substitute its provisions for those of the pending S. 695 (see International Monetary Fund history). The House then adopted S. 695 by voice vote. Only one floor amendment to the MDB authorizations was considered by the House. On August 3, the House adopted a sense of Congress resolution stipulating that Taiwan's membership status should remain unchanged, regardless of how the ADB deals with China's membership application, and the United States would not countenance any action to expel Taiwan from the Asian institution.

From this point on, the Senate and House both dealt with the pending IMF and MDB legislation as a single entity. (For a more detailed analysis of the latter half of the legislative process, see the history of S. 695.)

The MDB authorizations became law as part of the fiscal year 1984 supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 3959). Following a long series of discussions involving key individuals from the House, Senate, and the executive agencies, a compromise version of the international finance legislation was worked out. On November 17, Senator Garn proposed, and the Senate voted (67–30) to add this compromise package as an amendment to the pending H.R. 3959. The following day, the House approved a measure (H. Res. 379) which essentially concurred with the Senate action. The bill was signed into law by the President (Public Law 98–181) on November 30, 1983.

The final law included a number of provisions in addition to the authorizations which the administration had originally sought. It added the extra $60 million for the IDB Fund for Special Operations, as proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee. It incorporated the more comprehensive House version of the amendment prohibiting the administration from politicizing personnel operations at the multilateral banks. It included the two amendments proposed by the House subcommittee (striking the word "consistent" from the human rights law and requiring a study on the feasibility of establishing a new merchant banking-type facility at the IDB). It also enacted the sense of Congress amendment, which was initiated on the House floor, opposing any moves to expel Taiwan from membership in the ADB.

International Monetary Fund

On March 7, 1983, Chairman Charles H. Percy (by request) introduced legislation proposed by the administration (S. 695) to authorize and appropriate funds for an increase in the United States quota to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the amount of 5,310.8 million Special Drawing Rights and to authorize appropriations for increased U.S. participation in the IMF's General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB) in the amount of 2,250 million Special Drawing Rights, both proposed increases amounting to approximately $8.4 billion.

The bill was immediately referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations whose Subcommittee on International Economic Policy

(on January 10) had already begun hearings on the "global economic outlook," the IMF, and the general state of the international economy. Further hearings were held on February 15 and 23, 1983. The committee "strongly" supported the proposed increase, and on March 15, the bill was ordered to be reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. On March 24, the bill was reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 98–35) with an amendment in the nature of a substitute requiring that the U.S. Executive Director of the Fund should work to improve the collection and dissemination of information on international lending and requiring that formal consent to any change in the "amount, terms, or conditions" of U.S. participation in the GAB would have to be authorized by Congress. On April 5, the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

On April 11, the Banking Committee held a hearing on the bill and on May 16 the bill was favorably reported to the Senate with amendments (S. Rept. 98–122). The committee's report quoted extensively from Secretary Regan's earlier supporting testimony (February 14) before the Subcommittee on International Trade, recommended the increase, accepted the changes proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee, and added requirements that the U.S. representative present proposals to the IMF to expedite the elimination of foreign import restrictions having a serious impact on the U.S. economy; that the executive branch inform Congress on foreign import restrictions or export subsidies having a serious adverse impact on U.S. exports and employment; and that the Secretary of the Treasury report annually to Congress on the success of the United States in securing the elimination of these restrictions. In addition, the committee proposed a lengthy new title to strengthen international lending supervision. This title required Federal regulatory agencies to consider transfer risk and foreign country exposure in examining banking institutions. When these agencies found it necessary, under the committee's language, they were to require banks to establish reserves to cover problem loans.

S. 695 was considered by the Senate on June 7, pursuant to a motion to proceed to consideration agreed to by a vote of 65–18. During floor consideration of the measure on June 7 and June 8, supporters of the increase stressed the importance of the IMF to the U.S. economy and to U.S. employment. In contrast, opponents, often viewing the proposed measures as a "bank bailout," proposed a series of amendments, including an amendment by Senator Humphrey aimed at limiting IMF salaries to $67,000 annually (tabled by a 55–26 vote on June 7). Of 16 amendments offered, some changes were accepted, including a modified amendment by Senator Helms to encourage the elimination of "predatory export subsidies" in countries receiving IMF assistance (agreed to on June 8 by 81–13). Another amendment, offered by Senator Melcher, prohibitied the lending of GAB funds to countries which had not themselves contributed to the arrangement (agreed to on June 8 by voice vote). On June 8, 1983, the Senate approved S. 695 by a vote of 55–34.

On August 3, the House passed H.R. 2957 (which contained the IMF increase and the Multilateral Development Bank/Export-Import Bank authorizations) together with a number of amend-

ments that had given rise to debate. One of these was an amendment which opposed loans to "Communist dictatorships."

The House had earlier refused to enact a Senate-passed appropriation which came to the floor before the $8.4 billion authorization had been acted upon. This appropriation, added by the Senate in the form of an amendment to H.R. 3069 (a supplemental appropriations bill which passed the House on May 25) was approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 25 and passed the Senate on June 16. However, on July 29, the House, by a vote of 213–165, rejected the $8.4 billion appropriations amendment included in the Senate-passed version of H.R. 3069.

On November 16, the House agreed to a conference report on H.R. 3959, a minor supplemental appropriations bill which dealt with veterans' job training and other matters. On November 17, Chairman Garn moved to amend a House amendment to a Senate amendment to the report by adding the IMF appropriation and authorization together with authorizations for the Inter-American Development Bank and Asian Development Bank replenishments and provisions of a housing reauthorization bill which had previously passed the House, but not yet the Senate. This new package was accepted by the Senate on November 17 by a vote of 67–30.

The next day, November 18, the House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 3959 by unanimous consent and the bill (H.R. 3959) was cleared for the White House. It was signed by the President on November 30, 1983, and became Public Law 98–181.

The final law included a number of provisions which were not identical to those proposed by the administration in S. 695 and which were not included in Senate amendments to the bill. Public Law 98–181 contains added provisions to the effect that loans to Communist countries and to South Africa could only be approved if the Secretary of the Treasury determined, among other requirements, the loans would benefit the majority of the people in the recipient countries. Furthermore, under Public Law 98–181, Federal bank regulators were required to keep a close watch on foreign lending, but were permitted to make the final decision on whether banks would have to set aside reserves to cover problem loans. Banks were not required to pay an excess interest earnings to the Treasury, and there was no mention of IMF salaries. Provisions on improved information, changes in the rules of membership of the GAB, bank bailouts, and export subsidies remained. Language in favor of a "stretchout" of high interest loans was also retained, as was the prohibition on "front end" rescheduling fees in excess of administrative costs. Studies were required on a number of subjects, including the possible use of IMF gold to raise funds and the effect of subsidies in member nations on the U.S. copper and steel industries.

E. MISCELLANEOUS LAWS

U.S. Armed Forces in Lebanon

On August 24, 1982, the President informed Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that 800 U.S. Marines would arrive in Lebanon the next day to join 800 French and 400 Italian

troops in a Multinational Force (MNF) that would assist the Lebanese Government in supervising the evacuation from Beirut of some 12,000 Palestine Liberation Organization and Syrian army troops besieged by the Israeli army. The President's letter said the U.S. forces were requested by the Government of Lebanon, were not expected to be engaged in hostilities, and would be withdrawn within 30 days. The evacuation was completed ahead of schedule; the U.S. Marines withdrew on September 11, and the last French soldier left Beirut on September 14, 1982.

Following the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel on September 14, the Israeli occupation of west Beirut on September 15, and the massacre of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in south Beirut on September 16–18, the Government of Lebanon requested the return of the Multinational Force. According to a September 25, 1982 Lebanon-U.S. agreement, the MNF was to "provide an interposition force at agreed locations" to assist the Lebanese Government and "facilitate the restoration of Lebanese Government sovereignty and authority over the Beirut areas." On September 29, 1982, the President informed Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that 1,200 U.S. Marines were arriving in Beirut to join Italian and French forces in the Multinational Force, and that the MNF was not expected to be engaged in hostilities. Congress took no legislative action on either deployment.

On August 30, 1983, the President informed Congress "consistent with section 4 of the War Powers Resolution" that fighting over the past 2 days between the Lebanese Armed Forces (the government army) and armed Lebanese factions had involved U.S. Marines, resulting in the death of 2 and the wounding of 14.

Some Members of Congress believed U.S. Marines involvement in the August 28–29, 1983 fighting constituted "hostilities" as defined by the War Powers Act of 1973 (Public Law 93–48), and that the President should have reported to Congress under section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Act. Consequently, a Presidential report under section 4(a)(1) would have allowed Congress 60 days in which to approve the continued deployment of U.S. troops under section 5(b) of the War Powers Act. Failing congressional approval, the President would have been required to withdraw the U.S. forces.

Legislation introduced in the Congress directed the President to submit a section 4(a)(1) report, which would have triggered the process called for in section 5(b) of the War Powers Act. Other legislation introduced stated that the President's August 30, 1983 report to Congress fulfilled the section 4(a)(1) requirement, that the section 5(b) process had begun, and that the Congress should authorize the Marines to remain in Lebanon for a specified time, such as 120 days from passage. But, many Members of Congress did not agree that "hostilities" had taken place, believed that the War Powers Act was unconstitutional, or believed that such matters of foreign and defense policy were the purview of the President.

The administration maintained that the President's report to the Congress of August 30, 1983 complied with the informational aspects of section 4 of the War Powers Act. The administration believed that the "hostilities" described in section 4(a)(1) had not taken place and were not "imminent," and that there was no auto-

matic triggering of the 60-day approval period as called for in section 5(b). The administration also questioned the constitutionality of the War Powers Act, as had previous administrations, stating that the President, as Commander in Chief of U.S. Armed Forces and as the responsible official for U.S. foreign policy, alone had the right to deploy troops overseas.

Two measures were introduced in the Senate regarding the War Powers Resolution and U.S. troops in Lebanon: (1) S.J. Res. 159 (Senator Mathias), "To authorize the further participation of U.S. Armed Forces in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon" which was introduced on September 12; and (2) S.J. Res. 163 (Senator Byrd), "Finding that section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution applies to the present circumstances in Lebanon," introduced on September 15. On September 21 the committee held a public hearing on the measures, as well as a procedural discussion in executive session.

On September 20, congressional leaders and administration representatives reached a compromise in which Congress determined that section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Act became operative on August 29, stressed that the role in the MNF included necessary self-defense measures, and authorized the U.S. contingent to remain in Lebanon for an additional 18 months, until March 1985. The compromise proposal was introduced in the Senate on September 20 as S.J. Res. 166 and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and was introduced in the House on September 20 as H.J. Res. 364 and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. On September 22, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 30–6 to report H.J. Res. 364. On September 23, the Foreign Relations Committee voted 9–7 to report the compromise bill (the language of S.J. Res. 166 was substituted for the language of a pending bill, S.J. Res. 159) after defeating two amendments that would have shortened the 18-month authorization. The measure was reported on September 26 (S. Rept. 98–242).

On September 27, House Members, not entirely satisfied with the compromise bill, offered a substitute to H.J. Res. 364 (H. Rept. 98–385) that would have cut funds for the MNF on November 29 unless the President either reported to the Congress under section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Act, or certified to the Congress that factions in Lebanon were adhering to the cease-fire of September 26 and that the Lebanese were making progress toward a political resolution. The House defeated the substitute by a vote of 272–158, and passed the compromise bill by a vote of 270–161 on September 28. The House approved amendments that stated U.S. opposition to partitioning Lebanon and added to the reporting requirements.

The Senate passed S.J. Res. 159 on September 29 by a vote of 54–46. The Senate defeated proposed amendments that would have directed the President to report to the Congress under section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Act, cut the authorization time from 18 to 6 months, and limited the U.S. force to "defensive" actions only. Later the same day, September 29, the House voted 253–156 to accept the Senate version, S.J. Res. 159, in lieu of H.J. Res. 364 that passed the House. House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Zablocki told the House that he had received a "commitment" from the President to abide by the reporting requirements of H.J.

Res. 364, which included reporting every 60 days rather than every 90 days, as called for in S.J. Res. 159, and to report on the cost and casualties of the U.S. contingent in the MNF, progress in the U.S. efforts to train and equip the Lebanese Armed Forces, the level of fighting in Lebanon, and the status of the cease-fire. Chairman Zablocki also assured the Members that the House would take separate action on U.S. opposition to partitioning Lebanon, which was included in the House version but not in S.J. Res. 159.

The President signed S.J. Res. 159 on October 12 (Public Law 98–119), but stated that he did not agree with the congressional determination that section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Act had become operational. The President did not acknowledge that congressional authorization under section 5(b) of the War Powers Act was necessary, suggesting that Congress was infringing upon the President's authority to deploy U.S. forces overseas.

Congress faced two issues on August 30, 1983—U.S. policy toward Lebanon and War Powers. Although some Members raised questions about U.S. policy toward Lebanon and the role the U.S. contingent in the Multinational Force may have been playing in that policy, the questions were unanswered; U.S. policy objectives were not fully discussed and the precise role of the U.S. Marines was not clearly defined. Similarly, the controversy between the executive and legislative branches over the authority to deploy U.S. Armed Forces overseas was not resolved. The compromise encompassed in S.J. Res. 159 avoided or postponed a legislative-executive confrontation on either issue.

International Child Health

Senate Joint Resolution 111 expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should support widespread application of revolutionary new health care techniques advanced by UNICEF which promise dramatic reduction of child mortality and morbidity throughout the world. It commends the President for promoting the objectives of this child health revolution by calling on U.S. agencies to cooperate with and support activities by U.N. agencies in this effort.

The joint resolution was introduced on May 26, 1983 by Senator Percy and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which reported it favorably with amendments and without written report on July 11. The Senate passed the joint resolution without objection by voice vote on July 14. The measure was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on July 18. The committee was discharged and the measure was passed in the House by voice vote on November 17. On December 1, 1983, the President signed it into law and it became Public Law 98–198.

Opposition to Torture

House Joint Resolution 605 (S.J. Res. 320) reaffirms that it is the continuing policy of the U.S. Government to oppose the practice of torture by foreign governments. This policy would be expressed through public and private diplomacy and, when necessary and appropriate, through the enactment and "vigorous" implementation of laws intended to reinforce U.S. policies with respect to torture.

Pursuant to H.J. Res. 605, U.S. officials are given the following instructions. The President is requested to:

(1) instruct the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations to continue to raise the issue of torture practiced by governments; and

(2) continue to involve the U.S. Government in the formulation of international standards and effective implementing mechanisms, particularly the draft Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

In addition, the Secretary of State is requested to issue formal instructions to each U.S. chief of mission regarding U.S. policy with respect to torture, including instructions to:

(1) examine allegations of the practice of torture;

(2) report on a periodic basis as circumstances require to the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs regarding efforts made by the respective U.S. diplomatic missions to implement U.S. policy with respect to combating torture;

(3) meet with indigenous human rights monitoring groups knowledgeable about the practice of torture for the purpose of gathering information about such practice; and

(4) express concern in individual cases of torture, including sending U.S. observers to trials involving allegations of torture.

The Secretary of Commerce is requested to continue enforcement of current restrictions on the export of certain crime control equipment. The heads of U.S. Government departments that provide military and law enforcement training to foreign personnel will include instruction on international human rights standards and U.S. policy concerning torture.

On June 26, 1984, Senator Percy introduced S.J. Res. 320 and in the House Representative Fascell introduced H.J. Res. 605. On the same day the Foreign Relation Committee held a hearing on the Senate bill and ordered it reported on September 12. (The House amended and passed H.J. Res. 605 on September 11.) On September 17, S.J. Res. 320 was reported with an amendment to the preamble (no written report) and H.J. Res. 605 was placed on the Senate calendar. The Senate amended and passed H.J. Res. 605 in lieu of S.J. Res. 320, as amended, on September 21. The House measure became Public Law 98–447 on October 4, 1984.

East-West Ventures in Space

As introduced, Senate Joint Resolution 236 provided for the renewal of the 1972–77 agreement for United States-Soviet cooperation in space for peaceful purposes. The resolution stated that the President should initiate talks with the Soviet Union and other interested governments on opportunities for cooperative East-West space ventures. In addition, the President should submit to Congress, no later than March 1, 1985, a report detailing the steps taken in pursuance of these goals.

Introduced by Senator Matsunaga on February 9, 1984, S.J. Res. 236 was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which subsequently held a hearing on September 13, 1984. On October 2 the

resolution was favorably reported to the Senate with an amendment to the title and an amended preamble (without written report). The effect of the amendments was to (a) give the President flexibility in deciding when a renewal of the 1972 agreement was warranted, (b) to make it clear that cooperation on peaceful space activities in and of itself could not be expected to negate either side's interest in military space programs and (c) to call on the Soviets to respond to the President's proposal for a joint simulated space rescue exercise.

The measure passed the Senate by voice vote on October 10, 1984, and was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee the same day. That committee was discharged on October 11 and the measure was passed by the full House by voice vote on the same day with an amendment deleting the Presidential reporting requirement. The Senate concurred with the House amendment by voice vote. The joint resolution became Public Law 98-562 on October 30, 1984.

Intelligence Authorization

S. 2713 authorizes appropriations for intelligence and intelligence-related activities for fiscal year 1985. The original bill was reported by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on May 24, 1984 (S. Rept. 98-481). Most of the authorization remains classified.

Title VI, which was proposed by Senators Huddleston and Leahy, was referred jointly to the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees for 30 days when the bill was reported by the Intelligence Committee. This title expresses the sense of Congress that disparities between the official representation in the United States of foreign governments that engage in hostile intelligence activities, and U.S. official representation in those countries be equalized. It also establishes mechanism for insuring that this is carried out by the executive branch, and removes the requirement that the Director of the State Department's Office of Foreign Missions be a Foreign Service Officer, instead mandating that either the Director or his Deputy have intelligence community experience. During the committee's consideration of the title, Senator Mathias proposed an amendment removing the requirement for equal numbers in diplomatic representation, and also changed the measure to give the President more flexibility in appointing a Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Missions. This amendment was accepted by the committee, 9-3; the committee favorably reported the bill to the Senate on June 21, 1984 (S. Rept. 98-527).

The Senate vitiated the committee's report on June 26 on a technicality and returned the measure jointly to the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees. On June 29, 1984 the Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill, amended as before (S. Rept. 98-543); the Armed Services Committee reported the bill (without written report) on August 2, 1984.

On October 11 the Senate considered S. 2713. Senator Chafee offered an amendment containing a provision consistent with H.J. Res. 648 (continuing appropriations resolution) and the House approved restrictions on funding for covert activities in Nicaragua,

and a compromise between the Intelligence and Foreign Relations Committees on Title VI. This amendment was accepted and the Senate then passed companion measure H.R. 5399, amended to incorporate the text of S. 2713. The House accepted the amendment on the same day and on November 8, 1984, H.R. 5399 was approved (Public Law 98-618).

Soviet Destruction of Korean Civilian Airliner

House Joint Resolution 353 condemns the Soviet Union for the destruction on August 31, 1983, of Korean Airlines flight 007. The Soviet action resulted in the deaths of all 269 persons aboard, representing 14 nations and including 61 Americans.

The resolution also: (1) calls for a full explanation from the Soviet Union; (2) extends sympathies to families who lost relatives; (3) calls on the Soviet Union to assist in efforts to recover remains; (4) calls for an investigation by the International Civil Aviation Organization; (5) declares U.S. intentions to work with the international community in demanding that the Soviet Union modify its practices to assure the safe passage of commercial airliners; (6) finds that this incident, and the Soviets' refusal to acknowledge responsibility for its conduct, will make it more difficult for the United States and other nations to accept the Soviet Union as a responsible member of the international community; and (7) urges other nations to demand that the Soviet Union apologize, compensate victims' families, and adhere to international procedures designed to prevent such tragedies.

House Joint Resolution 353 was introduced by Representative Zablocki on September 13 and passed the House unanimously the next day. On September 15, following several unsuccessful amendment attempts, the Senate agreed unanimously to the House version. The measure was signed into law by the President on September 28, 1983, and became Public Law 98-98.

F. RESOLUTIONS

1. Africa

Emergency Assistance to Ethiopia.—Senate Resolution 168 expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should make available immediately to the starving people of Ethiopia emergency food supplies and other emergency supplies and to insure that the supplies made available by the United States are transported to those areas of Ethiopia that are experiencing famine. Senator DeConcini introduced S. Res. 168 for himself and four others on May 28, 1983, and the Senate agreed to the measure on May 29, 1983 by voice vote, without amendment and without referral to committee.

Mandela Freedom Resolution.—Senate Resolution 386 expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should urge the Republic of South Africa to release Nelson Mandela from prison and to revoke Winnie Mandela's banning order. The Mandelas are national symbols of opposition to the South African government policy of apartheid. S. Res. 386 was introduced by Senator Levin on May 3, 1984. On October 9, 1984, the Foreign Relations Committee was dis-

charged, and on October 10, the resolution was agreed to in the Senate without amendment by voice vote. Similar legislation claiming the bipartisan support of more than 181 cosponsors was approved in the House, on September 18, 1984.

2. Asia

The 150th Anniversary of Opening of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Thailand.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 19 expresses the sense of the Congress with respect to the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of relations between the United States and Thailand. The resolution extends warm congratulations to the King of Thailand and the Thai people on that historic occasion and expresses best wishes for the long continuation of the warm and cordial relations which bind the American and Thai peoples S. Con. Res. 19 was introduced in the Senate by Senator Percy and others on March 21, 1983. It was reported favorably by the committee without amendment on April 13, 1983 (without written report). On April 15, 1983 the Senate agreed to the resolution by voice vote. Recognizing the similarity of Senate Concurrent Resolution 19 to House Concurrent Resolution 97, the House agreed to it by voice vote on April 28, 1983.

Protection of Refugees and Civilians Caught in Conflict between Thailand and Kampuchea.—Senate Resolution 112 expresses the sense of the Senate that all parties to the armed conflict near the border between Thailand and Kampuchea should refrain from actions which may endanger refugees and should extend protection to refugee camps, and that the Government of Vietnam should immediately halt armed attacks on civilians and respect their right to safe haven. On April 14, 1983 Senator Lugar and 20 cosponsors introduced S. Res. 112. The resolution was reported by the committee on April 19, 1983 without amendment (no written report) and it was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on April 21, 1983.

Support of the People of Afghanistan.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 74 declares that it should be the policy of the United States to: (1) encourage and support the people of Afghanistan to continue their struggle to be free of foreign domination, (2) to support effectively the people of Afghanistan in their fight for freedom, (3) to pursue a negotiated settlement of the war in Afghanistan, based on the total withdrawal of Soviet troops, self-determination for Afghanistan, and the return of Afghan refugees to their country. S. Con. Res. 74 was introduced by Senator Tsongas on October 6, 1983. The committee considered the measure on several occasions and ordered it reported on September 25, 1984. It was reported with amendments and an amended preamble (no written report) on September 27; was agreed to by the Senate, 97–0, on October 3; and the House agreed to it on October 4, 1984.

Killing of Koreans in Burma.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 82 expresses the sympathy and condolences of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate to the families of the 17 Koreans who were tragically killed in a terrorist attack on October 9, 1983 in Burma. This measure reaffirms the solidarity and strength of the relationship between the United States and Korea while condemning this outrageous terrorist act. Senator Murkowski introduced S.

Con. Res. 82 to the Senate on November 1, 1983, for himself and others. The following day, S. Con. Res. 82 was agreed to without amendment by voice vote. The House called up S. Con. Res. 82 on November 10, 1983 by unanimous consent and the measure was agreed to the same day by voice vote, without referral to committee.

Support of Efforts of ASEAN with Respect to Kampuchea.—House Concurrent Resolution 176 expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should support efforts by members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to secure a political resolution of the Kampuchean situation and to support international relief efforts on behalf of Khmer refugees. H. Con. Res. 176 was introduced by Representative Wright on September 26, 1983 and was agreed to by the House on October 24. The measure was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on October 25 and was reported (without written report) on November 9. H. Con. Res. 176 was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on November 15, 1983.

Efforts of Japanese Government in Korean Airliner Incident.—Senate Resolution 223 expresses the appreciation of the Senate, on behalf of the American people, for the efforts of the Japanese Government in connection with the Korean airlines tragedy. These efforts include the Japanese Government's release of a transcript of a Soviet pilot's transmission to a ground control post, action against Aeroflot, contributions to international efforts to search the seas near the crash site, and its condemnation of the Soviet Union. The resolution was introduced by Senate Murkowski on September 19, 1983 and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was ordered reported out of the committee without amendment on September 20 and was reported to the Senate on September 21. On September 22, S. Res. 223 was agreed to by voice vote.

North Korean Bombing in Rangoon.—Senate Resolution 270 expresses the sense of the Senate with respect to the North Korean bombing in Rangoon which resulted in the deaths of 17 Koreans and at least 3 Burmese. The measure commended Burma for its thorough investigation of the attack, condemned North Korea for carrying out an act of terrorism and murder, and called on the international community to punish North Korea through economic and diplomatic means. The resolution was introduced by Senator Murkowski on November 4, 1983, for himself and three others. On the same day the measure was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which reported it favorably without written report on November 8. The Senate agreed to the resolution by voice vote on November 10, 1983.

Thailand's Assistance to Indochinese Refugees.—Senate Resolution 366 expresses appreciation to Prime Minister Prem of Thailand, on the occasion of his visit to the United States, for Thailand's assistance to Indochinese refugees. The measure commended Thailand for providing first asylum for refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia; noted the efforts being made to suppress acts of piracy against boat refugees; and expressed strong support for Thailand's security during the recent intrusion of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea into Thailand. The original resolution was

reported by Senator Percy on April 10, 1984 (without written report) and the Senate agreed to it by voice vote on April 11, 1984.

3. Europe

Obligations of the Soviet Union with Respect to Human Rights.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 11 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should fulfill its obligations in certain international agreements regarding human rights by pursuing a more humane emigration policy and by ceasing harassment of Jews and others seeking to emigrate. The resolution states that fulfillment of these internationally recognized emigration rights by the Soviet Government would significantly promote improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It asks that the administration convey to the Soviet Government at every appropriate opportunity the concerns of the Congress expressed in this concurrent resolution. S. Con. Res. 11 was introduced on February 24, 1983 by Senator Mitchell and others. It was reported to the Senate from the committee without amendment and without written report on April 13, 1983. The Senate agreed to the resolution without amendment by voice vote on April 15, 1983. It was agreed to in the House on October 10, 1984.

Congratulating Lech Walesa.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 76 expresses the sense of the Senate that congratulations should be extended to Lech Walesa, leader of the independent Polish trade union, Solidarity, on being awarded the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize; requests that the Government of Poland allow Lech Walesa to attend the award ceremony and ensure his safe return; calls upon all peace-loving nations to support free trade unions, to promote international human rights and fundamental freedoms which help establish secure and universal peace. Senator Dodd introduced S. Con. Res. 76 on October 6, 1983 for himself and three others on October 7, 1983. The measure was considered without referral to committee and was agreed to by voice vote. On October 17, 1983 the resolution was referred jointly to the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. On November 17, 1983 both committees were discharged by unanimous consent and the resolution agreed to in the House by voice vote.

Support of Baltic States Self-Determination.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 80 expresses the sense of the Congress that (1) the United States should fulfill its obligations as a member of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; and that (2) the President should take the necessary steps to bring the question of self-determination of the Baltic States before all appropriate forums of the United Nations. S. Con. Res. 80 was introduced by Senator Dole and 31 others on October 27, 1983, and it was agreed to in the Senate without amendment by voice vote on November 17, 1983. The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on November 18, 1983 and agreed to in the House by voice vote on February 7, 1984.

Soviet Union Human Rights—Elena Bonner and Andrei Sakharov.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 113 expresses the sense of the Congress that Elena Bonner should be allowed to emigrate

from the Soviet Union for the purpose of seeking medical treatment, requesting that the President protest the continued violation of human rights in the Soviet Union, including the rights of Andrei Sakharov and Elena Bonner. The measure was introduced by Senator Tsongas on May 10, 1984 and was considered and reported by Foreign Relations on May 15 (without a written report). On May 16 the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 113. On May 10 H. Con. Res. 304, a similar concurrent resolution, was introduced in the House and was agreed to on May 15. The measure was agreed to in the Senate on May 18, 1984 without referral to committee by a vote of 76–0.

Infringements of Religious Freedoms by the Governments of the Warsaw Pact States.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 119 addressed the issue of religious freedom in Warsaw Pact countries; specifically, it condemned the infringement of religious freedom, persecution of religious believers, and discrimination on religious grounds by the governments of the Warsaw Pact states. In addition, the resolution urged the U.S. Government to point out the failure of the Soviet Union and its allies to fulfill commitments on religious freedom undertaken in the Helsinki Final Act. S. Con. Res. 119 was introduced by Senator Pell on June 8, 1984. A hearing was held on June 12 and on September 12 the measure was reported to the Senate with an amendment and an amended preamble (no written report). The concurrent resolution was agreed to in the Senate on September 13 and on October 4, 1984 it was agreed to in the House.

Commemorating the Ukrainian Famine of 1933.—House Concurrent Resolution 111 expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should take steps to commemorate the Ukrainian famine of 1933. Seven million Ukrainians died in the famine, which was the result of deliberate Soviet policy to reduce the Ukrainian population and weaken its national consciousness. The resolution also warns that continued enslavement of the Ukraine and other non-Russian nations within the U.S.S.R. constitutes a threat to world peace. The resolution makes clear that the people of the United States share with the people of the U.S.S.R. their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and national independence. H. Con. Res. 111 was introduced in the House on April 14, 1983. The resolution was agreed to in the House by voice vote on November 17, 1983. On November 18, the measure was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On September 12, 1984, the resolution was reported to the Senate (no written report) from the committee by Senator Percy, with amendments and an amended preamble, in lieu of S. Con. Res. 101. The resolution was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on September 13. The House agreed to the Senate amendments on October 4, 1984. (A similar resolution, S. Con. Res. 70, was reported by the committee on November 9, 1983 (without written report) and was agreed to by the Senate on November 15. It was referred to the House Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service Committees, but no further action was taken.)

Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.—House Concurrent Resolution 220 expresses the continued recognition by the Congress that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is the sole legitimate Government of Cyprus. This measure responds to a declaration on November 15, 1983, which alleges the establishment of an independent state on Cyprus, the so-called "Turkish Federated State of

Cyprus." Congress believes that declaring a new government is inconsistent with United States policy objectives in respect to a political settlement on Cyprus. It further believes that the action exacerbates tensions between two North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, Greece and Turkey. H. Con. Res. 220 was introduced on November 15, 1983 and was agreed to by unanimous consent by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was agreed to in the House on November 17, 1983. On February 3, 1984 the measure was considered without referral to committee. It was agreed to in the Senate without amendment and by voice vote.

Soviet Nondelivery of International Mail.—House Concurrent Resolution 294 expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should express to the Soviet Union the disapproval of the American people concerning the Soviet Union's nondelivery of international mail to persons residing within the Soviet Union. The resolution also called on the U.S. delegation to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union to seek the compliance of the Soviet Union in accordance with its commitments to treaties involving international mail. H. Con. Res. 294 was introduced on April 26, 1984, by Representative Gilman. The measure was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee and to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee on that same day. The resolution was agreed to in the House by a vote of 403–0 on June 19, 1984 and in the Senate without referral to committee on June 28, 1984 by voice vote. H. Con. Res. 294 is virtually identical to S. Con. Res. 121, introduced by Senator Boschwitz on June 11. On June 19, 1984, the Foreign Relations Committee ordered it favorably reported without amendment, and on June 20, 1984 the resolution was reported to the Senate without written report. (S. Con. Res. 121 was indefinitely postponed on June 28, 1984.)

Protest on Behalf of Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner.—House Concurrent Resolution 332 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should provide the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act with specific information on the whereabouts, health, and legal status of Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner. The resolution further suggests that the Soviet Union dismiss all charges against Bonner, issue her an exit visa to obtain medical care outside the country, and allow Bonner and Sakharov to live in the country of their choice. The resolution then urges the President to protest strongly the Soviet Government's failure to take these actions and to urge other signatory nations of the Helsinki Final Act to join in this protest. Introduced in the House on June 28, 1984 by Representative Wirth, the resolution was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. On June 29, 1984 it was agreed to in the House, 399–0. That same day it was received in the Senate and agreed to by voice vote without amendment. Senator Baker then made a motion to reconsider the vote. On July 23, 1984, Senator Baker's motion was agreed to in the Senate by unanimous consent and on July 24 the resolution was reconsidered and agreed to in the Senate without amendment by a vote of 93–0. (A similar resolution, S. Con. Res. 128, was introduced by Senator Tsongas on June 28, 1984.)

Release of Anatoly Shcharansky.—Senate Resolution 90 expresses the sense of the Senate that the Government of the Soviet Union

should immediately release Anatoly Shcharansky and allow him to emigrate, and that the President and the Secretary of State should express to the Soviet Government U.S. opposition to Shcharansky's imprisonment in the strongest terms at every suitable opportunity. S. Res. 90 was introduced by Senator Mathias and others on March 15, 1983. It was reported to the Senate with an amended preamble (no written report) on May 10, 1983. The resolution was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on May 12, 1983.

Emigration of Ida Nudel from the Soviet Union to Israel.—Senate Resolution 125 expresses the sense of the Senate that the Soviet Union should allow Ida Nudel to emigrate to Israel. It calls on the President of the United States to continue to express U.S. opposition to the forced exile and repressive treatment of Ida Nudel and to urge the Soviet Union to provide her with adequate medical care, to grant her residence status in Moscow, and to allow her to emigrate to Israel. The resolution was introduced by Senator Levin on April 27, 1983. On May 24, 1983 the Foreign Relations Committee considered the resolution and reported it favorably without amendment or written report. The resolution was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on June 23, 1983.

Concern about Use of Biological, Chemical and Toxin Weapons by Soviet Union.—Senate Resolution 201 expresses the sense of the Senate that the United States should immediately seek to urge other governments to carefully conduct their own investigations of suspected uses of chemical warfare, to assist the United Nations to gain unhindered access to areas where chemical and toxin weapons use is suspected, to negotiate with the Soviet Union and other nations to strengthen existing agreements on chemical, biological and toxin weapons, and to provide effective mechanisms for assuming compliance and onsite inspection when necessary. Senator Pressler introduced S. Res. 201 on August 4, 1983 and on the same day the measure was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution was considered on September 20 and on October 18, 1983 the measure was reported out of the committee. On February 9, 1984 the resolution was agreed to in the Senate without amendment.

Raoul Wallenberg.—Senate Resolution 204 expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should take steps to ascertain the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his freedom. The measure also directs that this resolution be transmitted to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Senator Levin introduced S. Res. 204 on August 4, 1983. The Foreign Relations Committee reported it out favorably without a written report on November 16, 1983. The Senate agreed to the resolution by voice vote on November 17, 1983.

European Community's Agricultural Policy.—Senate Resolution 233 expresses the sense of the Senate concerning the adverse effect on United States agricultural exports of proposals to modify the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community. The measure directs the President to continue his opposition to the proposals and resolves that if the European Community adopts any of the proposed modifications of its agricultural policy, strong measures should be implemented to protect U.S. trade interests. The resolution directs that copies of the resolution should be sent to the

President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the U.S. Trade Representative. Senator Dixon introduced S. Res. 233 on September 29, 1983, for himself and others. The measure was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which reported it favorably without a written report on October 25. On the same day the measure was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, where it was discharged on October 27. The resolution was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on October 28, 1983.

Earthquake in Turkey.—Senate Resolution 271 deplored the loss of life in the earthquake in Turkey on October 30, 1983, and expressed the sense of the Senate that the United States should provide assistance to the people of Turkey. The resolution was introduced on November 4, 1983 by Senator Chafee and 5 others and on the same day the measure was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote without referral to the committee.

Condolences to France.—Senate Resolution 272 offers condolences to France concerning the 58 French soldiers who were slain by a terrorist attack in Beirut on October 23, 1983. S. Res. 272 was introduced on November 7, 1983 by Senator Moynihan and the Foreign Relations Committee reported the resolution favorably (without written report) on November 16, 1983. On the following day, the Senate agreed to the resolution, without amendment, by voice vote.

Opposition to Illegal Actions by the Turkish Federation of Cyprus.—Senate Resolution 278 expresses congressional opposition to illegal actions by the so-called Turkish Federation of Cyprus, who unilaterally declared its independence from the remainder of the island. This resolution supports a U.S. policy of opposing the establishment of an independent Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, or any other action aimed at permanently splitting Cyprus. S. Res. 278 also expresses the sense of Congress that the United States Government should call upon the Government of Turkey to take without delay all necessary steps to reverse this illegal declaration of Turkish Cypriot independence and to promote, pursuant to pertinent United Nations resolutions, the full political and economic unity of the Republic of Cyprus. On November 15, 1983 Senator Sarbanes proposed the measure before a Foreign Relations Committee meeting and the measure was reported by Senator Percy on the same day as an original resolution (without written report). S. Res. 278 was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on November 17, 1983.

Assassination of Naval Attaché in Athens.—Senate Resolution 279 condemns the terrorist assassination on November 5, 1983 in Athens, Greece, of U.S. Naval Attaché Captain George Tsantes, Jr., and his driver, Nikos Veloutas. Deep-felt sympathies and condolences were expressed on the Senate floor by Senator Sarbanes, who proposed the resolution on November 15 at a Foreign Relations Committee meeting. Senator Percy reported the measure as an original resolution from the committee on the same day and it was agreed to by voice vote on November 17, 1983.

Special Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe.—Senate Resolution 286 expresses the sense of Congress that a Special Committee on Security and Cooperation shall be established within the Senate. The function of the Special Committee will be to

monitor the acts of compliance or violation of signatories to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Special attention will be given to provisions relating to Cooperation in Humanitarian Fields. The Special Committee will also monitor and encourage efforts of the U.S. Government and private organizations to expand East-West economic and cultural cooperation in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act. S. Res. 286 was introduced by Senator Dole on November 17, 1983. The measure was considered without referral to committee and agreed to by the Senate on November 18, 1983 by voice vote.

Immigration of Igor V. Ogurtsov.—Senate Resolution 294 expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should continue to express the opposition of the U.S. Government to the forced exile of Igor Ogurtsov and urge the Government of the Soviet Union to provide him with medical care and grant his immediate release. The resolution also calls for acceptance of his application for an exit visa allowing him to emigrate to the West without renouncing his views, in accordance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. S. Res. 294 was introduced on November 18, 1983 by Senator Riegle. It was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which reported out the measure favorably on June 6, 1984 without amendment. There was no written report. The Senate agreed to an amended version of S. Res. 294 by voice vote on June 27, 1984.

4. Middle East

Persecution by Iran of Persons of the Baha'i Faith.—House Concurrent Resolution 226 expresses the sense of Congress on the religious persecution by Iran of persons of the Baha'i faith. Congress holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all its nationals, including the Baha'is. The resolution condemns the recent decision taken by the Government of Iran to destroy the Baha'i faith by labeling as "criminal acts" all Baha'i teaching and organized religious activities, including the attempts of Baha'is to elect their own local and national leaders, to meet in assemblies, to communicate among themselves, and to work for volunteer committees. Congress therefore calls upon the President: (a) to work with appropriate foreign governments and the allies of the United States in forming an appeal to the Government of Iran concerning the Baha'is; (b) to cooperate fully with the United Nations in its efforts on behalf of the Baha'is and to lead to such efforts whenever it is possible and appropriate to do so; and (c) to provide, and urge others to provide, for humanitarian assistance for those Baha'is who flee Iran. H. Con. Res. 226 was introduced by Representative Porter on November 16, 1983. A similar measure, S. Con. Res. 86, was introduced by Senator Heinz on November 15, which the Foreign Relations Committee reported on June 8, 1984 (no written report). H. Con. Res. 226 was agreed to in the House on May 22 and in the Senate on June 15, 1984. S. Con. Res. 86 was indefinitely postponed.

Bombing of U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon.—Senate Resolution 116 was introduced on April 20, 1983 by Senator Goldwater and

others. The purpose of the resolution is to express the sense of the Senate with respect to the bombing of the United States Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon on April 18, 1983. The bombing resulted in the death and wounding of a number of American and Lebanese employees of the Embassy. The resolution denounces the bombing as a brutal and cowardly act, expresses sorrow for the dead and the wounded and extends condolences to the families of the deceased. It calls on the U.S. Government to undertake commemorative activities and to transmit copies of the resolution to the families of the American and Lebanese victims. S. Res. 116, as amended by the committee was reported to the Senate on April 26, 1983 (without written report). The resolution was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on April 27, 1983 without further amendments.

Withdrawal of Israeli Forces from Lebanon.—Senate Resolution 148 expresses the support of the Senate for the agreement between Lebanon and Israel on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The resolution supports the decision of the Israeli and Lebanese Governments to come to an agreement, urges other nations to work toward the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, calls on all nations to recognize and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to that end, urges the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria to enter negotiations for the withdrawal of their forces. S. Res. 148 was introduced on May 17, 1983 by Senator Percy and others, and was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on May 18, 1983 without referral to committee.

American Deaths in Beirut.—Senate Resolution 249 recessed the Senate in respect to the memory of the United States Marines who lost their lives in Beirut as the victims of the October 23, 1983 terrorist attacks on the Multinational Force in Lebanon. The resolution was sponsored by Senators Baker and Byrd and was agreed to by voice vote on October 24, 1983 without referral to a committee.

5. Western Hemisphere

Mexico-United States People-to-People Program.—House Concurrent Resolution 196 expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should study the practicality of a collaborative people-to-people program between the United States and Mexico. The President's study should explore programs of mutual interest to Mexico and the United States involving economic development in Mexico and financial and technical assistance to carry out these programs. The study should also consider the establishment of a Mixed Commission for the formulation, orientation, and review of the people-to-people program. H. Con. Res. 196 was introduced on October 25, 1983 and was agreed to in the House by a voice vote on November 17, 1983. It was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on November 18, 1983. The committee was discharged on October 9, 1984, and on October 10, 1984 the resolution was agreed to in the Senate without amendment by voice vote.

U.S. Support for Contadora Group.—House Concurrent Resolution 261 expresses strong congressional support for the initiatives taken by the Contadora nations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela toward devising a solution to conflict in Central Amer-

ica. It supports the group's resulting document of objectives and principles for implementation which has been accepted by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The U.S. Government is encouraged to assist in translating such principles into a concrete peace agreement based on the ideals of non-intervention, national reconciliation, and democracy. The resolution advises that the degree to which each Central American nation cooperates in the peace effort be considered as the United States formulates its policy toward the region. On February 22, 1984, H. Con. Res. 261 was introduced by Representative Solarz. The resolution was agreed to in the House on May 1, 1984 by a vote of 416–0. On the following day, the resolution was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was reported favorably, without amendment (no written report), by Senator Percy on June 7, 1984. The Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 261 by voice vote on June 29, 1984.

Commending Colombia for Cocaine Seizure.—House Concurrent Resolution 275 commends the Government of Colombia for its efforts to control drug trafficking in that country. The measure also congratulates the Colombian National Council on Dangerous Drugs for its decision to experiment with methods that can be used to eliminate marijuana and coca cultivation. It also contains a statement deploring the assassination of the Colombian Minister of Justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, a leader in the war against illicit drugs in Colombia. H. Con. Res. 275 was introduced following the Colombian Government's seizure of 13.8 tons of cocaine on March 10, 1984, which is considered to be the largest drug bust in history. The amount is approximately one-fourth the annual cocaine consumption in the United States, with a street value of $1.2 billion. H. Con. Res. 275 was introduced on March 20, 1984, and agreed to by the House, as amended by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on May 1, 1984. On May 2, 1984, the measure was agreed to in the Senate without amendment by voice vote.

Reopening of ABC Color in Paraguay.—House Concurrent Resolution 331 condemns the closing of ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay, on allegations of subverting public order. It urges the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of the newspaper and to guarantee freedom of the press as an expression of support for a more open and free society. The resolution was introduced by Representative Barnes on June 27, 1984, and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House agreed to the measure by voice vote on June 29, 1984. On July 23, 1984, H. Con. Res. 331 was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On July 26, 1984, the committee was discharged and on July 27, 1984 the Senate agreed to the resolution by voice vote, without amendment.

6. Miscellaneous

Correction of Enrollment of S. 602, Radio Broadcasting to Cuba.—Senate Concurrent Resolution 68 corrects the enrollment of S. 602 which provides for the broadcasting of accurate information to the people of Cuba. The correction made in S. 602 is in section 7(b) where, in the first sentence, "shall" is deleted where it first

appears and is replaced by "may." S. Con. Res. 68 was introduced by Senator Baker in the Senate and agreed to without amendment by voice vote on September 20, 1983. The resolution was referred to the House on September 22, 1983, and agreed to in the House by voice vote on the same day.

Alignment of Major International Currencies.—Senate Resolution 135 expresses the sense of the Senate with respect to the urgency of achieving and maintaining proper alignment of major international currencies essential to stem protectionism and aid early recovery of world trade expansion. The resolution was passed just prior to the Williamsburg Summit and called upon the President to place a high priority on seeking a consensus among the leaders of the industrialized nations to address international problems of disparities in economic policies, misalignment of interest rates and exchange rates, and protectionism. In a statement on the Senate floor Senator Percy said that the administration fully supported the resolution. S. Res. 135 was introduced on May 6, 1983 by Senator Percy and others. It was reported from the committee without amendment and without written report on May 19, 1983. The Senate agreed to the resolution without amendment by voice vote on May 25, 1983.

Moratorium on Commerical Whaling.—Senate Resolution 174 urged the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce to continue to use all diplomatic and legal means to achieve worldwide compliance with the International Whaling Commission moratorium on commercial whaling. The means included use of the Pell amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act, the Packwood-Magnuson amendment to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and any other appropriate legal tools. S. Res. 174 was introduced by Senator Packwood on July 14, 1983 with 48 co-sponsors and was agreed to with an amendment by voice vote on July 18, 1983, without referral to committee.

Senate Legal Counsel to Represent Senate Staff.—Senate Resolution 236 directs the Senate Legal Counsel to represent David Keaney and Suzanne Bingham and other Senate staff members in two pending court cases. These cases are *D. J. Haughton* v. *Unigard Mutual Insurance Co.*, No. C 165151 pending in the Superior Court for Los Angeles County in California, and a related proceeding of the same title No. 83-0397 pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The defendants in the California action filed a subpoena duces tecum for certain records, concerning an investigation by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations of the Committee on Foreign Relations, into alleged foreign payments by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and others in 1975 and 1976, against Suzanne Bingham and David Keaney, Chief Clerks, respectively of the committees as substituted Respondents in the cases. S. Res. 236 was introduced on September 29, 1983, by Senator Baker and Senator Byrd and was agreed to without referral to committee by voice vote.

Welcoming Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip.—House Concurrent Resolution 65 expresses the sense of Congress in welcoming Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, on their 10-day official visit to the

United States, February 26 to March 7, 1983. The concurrent resolution recognizes the historical ties, political and economic relationship, as well as the cultural heritage shared by the peoples of the United States and the United Kindgom. On February 24 the measure was agreed to in the House and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The committee was discharged on February 28 and H. Con. Res. 65 was agreed to in the Senate.

Support for Genocide Convention.—Senate (Executive) Resolution 478 expressed the Senate's support for the principles embodied in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and declared the Senate's intention to take action on the Convention expeditiously in the 99th Congress. The resolution was adopted in lieu of other action on the Geonocide Convention which was transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification by President Truman in 1949. Since that time the Foreign Relations Committee has held many hearings on the convention and has favorably reported it five times. (See "Other treaties considered by the committee.") S. (Exec.) Res. 478 was introduced by Senator Baker on October 10, 1984 and it was agreed to, without referral to the committee, on October 11 by a vote of 87-2. (On September 19, 1984, Senator Dodd introduced S. (Exec.) Res. 477, urging the Senate to act on the Genocide Convention prior to adjournment. The Senate took no action on the resolution.)

7. Housekeeping Matters

A. STUDIES

1983 Funds for Inquiries and Investigations.—Section 12 of Senate Resolution 76 authorized $2,540,911 to be expended March 1, 1983 to February 29, 1984 by the Committee on Foreign Relations and its subcommittees to continue inquiries into foreign affairs generally and international events as they affect future U.S. foreign policy. Senate Resolution 39, an original resolution authorizing expenditures for the Foreign Relations Committee, was reported to the Senate without written report and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration on February 1, 1983. That committee reported S. Res. 76 to the Senate on March 1 (S. Rept. 98-14) in lieu of S. Res. 39 and other committees' resolutions. In its report the Rules and Administration Committee recommended to the Senate that spending for Senate committees should not be increased more than 7.15 percent. S. Res. 76 was considered and agreed to by the Senate on March 2 by voice vote.

1984 Funds for Inquiries and Investigations.—Section 12 of Senate Resolution 354 authorized $2,732,275 to be expended March 1, 1984 to February 28, 1985 by the Committee on Foreign Relations and its subcommittees to continue inquiries into foreign affairs generally and international events as they affect future U.S. foreign policy. S. Res. 311, authorizing expenditures for the Committee on Foreign Relations, an original resolution was reported to the Senate without written report, and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration on January 26, 1984. The Rules and Administration Committee reported S. Res. 354, an original resolution, to the Senate on February 27 (S. Rept. 98-359) in

lieu of S. Res. 311 and other resolutions. In its report the Rules and Administration Committee recommended to the Senate that spending for Senate committees should not be increased more than 7.83 percent. S. Res. 354 was considered by the Senate on March 2, and was agreed to by voice vote.

B. BUDGET WAIVER RESOLUTIONS

Section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 provides that it shall not be in order in either the House or the Senate to consider any bill or resolution which directly or indirectly authorizes the enactment of new budget authority for a fiscal year unless that bill or resolution is reported on or before May 15 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year.

Consideration of Lebanon Emergency Assistance Act.—Senate Resolution 131, an original resolution, was reported by Senator Percy on May 5, 1983. The purpose of the resolution was to waive section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 639, a bill to authorize supplemental assistance to aid Lebanon for fiscal year 1983. The waiver allows the authorization of $151,000,000 for aid to Lebanon: $150,000,000 in economic assistance to rebuild the Lebanese economy and $1,000,000 for military training. The resolution was referred to the Budget Committee, which reported it on May 17 (without written report). S. Res. 131 was agreed to in the Senate without amendment on May 20, 1983.

Consideration of Bretton Woods Agreements Amendments.—Senate Resolution 146, an original resolution, was reported on May 16, 1983 by Senator Garn for the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee (without written report) and was referred to the Committee on the Budget. The purpose of the resolution is to waive section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 695, a bill to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize consent to and authorize appropriations for an increase in the United States quota in the International Monetary Fund and to authorize appropriations for increased U.S. participation in the IMF's General Agreements to Borrow. The Budget Committee reported the resolution on June 6 (without written report) and it was agreed to in the Senate, 57-26, on June 7, 1983.

Consideration of Foreign Relations Authorization Act.—Senate Resolution 152 was reported on May 23, 1983, by Senator Percy from the Foreign Relations Committee (without a written report). The purpose of the resolution was to waive the provisions of sectioin 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1342, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting, and for other purposes. S. 1342 would allow the authorization of $13,283,000 for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) to enhance programming, improve audio quality and renovate broadcasting facilities. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Budget where it was reported favorably without amendment

or a written report on June 14. The resolution was agreed to without amendment in the Senate by voice vote on September 22.

Consideration of Radio Broadcasting to Cuba.—Senate Resolution 160, an original resolution, was reported on June 21, 1983 (without written report) and referred to the Budget Committee. The resolution waives section 402(c) of the Congressional Budget Act with respect to consideration of S. 602, providing for the broadcasting of accurate information to the people of Cuba. The budget waiver was necessary because of an amendment to the bill, offered by Senator Hawkins, which would provide up to $5 million for compensation to domestic radio broadcasters for the effects of radio interference from Cuba. The Budget Committee reported Senate Resolution 160 (without written report) on June 23. On July 28, the Senate rejected a motion to recommit it to Foreign Relatons (33-61) and also tabled a motion to recommit the measure to the Budget Committee (52-33). On the same day Senate Resolution 160 was agreed to (64-30).

Consideration of Zablocki Memorial Facility.—Senate Resolution 356 was introduced on March 15, 1984 by Senator Percy. The purpose of the resolution is to waive section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4835, a bill to authorize funding for the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility of the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland. The budget waiver allows the authorization of $10 million in additional budget authority for fiscal year 1984 for equipping and furnishing the outpatient facility, for improving medical equipment at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, and for providing medical supplies to Poland through private and voluntary agencies. S. Res. 356 was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations and was referred to the Committee on the Budget. Both committees reported the resolution without written reports. The resolution was agreed to in the Senate by voice vote on April 5, 1984 without amendment.

Consideration of Great Seal Act.—Senate Resolution 418 waives section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1177, a bill to complete the official seal of the United States. Such action authorizes an amount not to exceed $15,000 that will enable the Secretary of State to cut a die and make appliances for making an impression of the reverse side of the seal. On June 28, 1984, S. Res. 418, an original resolution was reported from the Foreign Relations Committee by Senator Percy (without written report) and was referred to the Committee on the Budget. That committee reported the resolution on July 31 without recommendation and without a written report. The Senate agreed to S. Res. 418 on August 2, 1984.

G. LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE BUT NOT ENACTED OR AGREED TO

SOVIET AND EASTERN EUROPEAN STUDIES

S. 873 established the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Trust Fund in the Treasury Department and the Soviet-Eastern European Studies Oversight Committee. It required that

the Fund be used to provide assistance to eligible organizations for research and training in Soviet and Eastern European studies. It further required the Oversight Committee to submit an annual report to the President and to Congress concerning the Fund. The bill was introduced on March 21, 1983 by Senator Lugar and was referred jointly to the Foreign Relations Committee and to the Labor and Human Resources Committee. On June 28 Foreign Relations ordered the bill reported favorably with amendments. A public hearing was held on July 27 by the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. No further action was taken on the bill itself. However, on October 19, 1983, an amendment, proposed by Senator Lugar and similar to S. 873, was included in S. 1342, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. (See subhead, "Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983," under the history on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 1984 and 1985.) H.R. 2915 was passed in lieu of S. 1342 and became Public Law 98–164 on November 22, 1983.

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

S. 1177 would complete the official seal of the United States by having it consist of obverse and reverse and authorized the appropriation of the necessary sums to carry out the cutting and appliances for the reverse seal of the Great Seal of the United States. The bill was introduced on April 28, 1983 by Senator Mathias and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The committee reported the bill favorably to the Senate (S. Rept. 98–536) on June 28, 1984. State Department objections to the bill were printed in the committee's report. Despite these objections the Senate passed the bill on August 2, by voice vote, and it was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary on August 6. No further action was taken during the 98th Congress.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACT OF 1983

The principal purpose of the bill S. 1347 was to authorize supplemental appropriations of $238 million for fiscal year 1983 security assistance programs and to authorize appropriations of $7.264 billion for fiscal year 1984 foreign assistance programs. S. 1347 was a clean bill ordered reported by the Foreign Relations Committee on May 12, 1983. The committee had under consideration a number of related bills, including the administration's draft security assistance legislation and authorizations for the Peace Corps and the Inter-American Foundation (S. 637, S. 638, S. 701, and S. 714).

During mark-up, a number of amendments were considered by the committee. The committee adopted by a vote of 10–7 an amendment of Senator Sarbanes to transfer $73 million of MAP and ESF funds to development assistance programs. This proposal resulted in an overall reduction in the MAP program level. An amendment of Senator Kassebaum was adopted which earmarked ESF funds for Africa. This action followed the adoption of an amendment by Senator Percy which restored $30 million in ESF funds for Africa which had been cut as the result of prior committee action regarding the ESF account.

The committee also adopted significant increases in assistance to Israel. By a voice vote, the committee approved an amendment of Senators Percy, Cranston, and Tsongas that provided $850 million in FMS grants, $850 million in FMS loan guarantees, and $910 million in ESF grants. These figures are in contrast to the fiscal year 1983 continuing resolution, which provided funding of $750 million in FMS grants, $950 million in FMS loan guarantees, and $785 million in ESF for Israel.

An amendment of Senator Biden was adopted which authorized $20 million for fiscal year 1984 to establish a private sector revolving fund from which the Agency for International Development could finance United States as well as indigenous private sector development projects. The Biden amendment also set out reporting requirements for the fund and a $100 million ceiling on the fund's size to ensure congressional control and oversight of it.

The committee approved a reduction in the administration's requests for Zaire. The request for FMS/MAP grants for Zaire was reduced from $10 million to $2 million and the ESF request of $10 million was reduced to $5 million. The committee further proposed increases in assistance levels for Egypt, development assistance programs, and U.N. voluntary programs. It also reduced some "on budget" military aid programs. As a result of the committee's alterations, the resulting authorization of $7.264 billion for fiscal year 1984 was a modest reduction from the revised Presidential request of $7.296 billion.

On May 23, 1983 the original bill S. 1347 was formally reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 98-146), together with S. Res. 153, a budget waiver resolution (without written report). S. Res. 153 was reported without recommendation from the Budget Committee. However, the bill was never considered by the Senate. Authorizations for appropriations for fiscal year 1984 were provided for by means of the continuing appropriations resolution for fiscal year 1984, H.J. Res. 413, signed into law on November 14, 1983 (Public Law 98-151).

A chronology of the committee's action follows:

February 17 and 25, 1983—Public hearings by full committee.
March 2, 1983—Public hearing by Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.
March 8, 1983—Public hearing by Subcommittee on African Affairs.
March 9, 1983—Public hearing by Subcommittee on European Affairs.
March 11, 1983—Public hearing by Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs.
March 14, 1983—Public hearing by Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs.
April 28, May 5, 10 and 12, 1983—Mark-up sessions. Ordered reported original bill (S. 1347), 15-0.

COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1983, PART M, TITLE X

The purpose of part M, title X, of S. 1762, was to modernize Federal practices and procedures with respect to international extradition. The amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations were technical in nature and intended to ensure that the bill conformed to the committee's intent when on May 19, 1982, it approved amendments to S. 1940, "The Extradition Act of 1981." As reported first by the Committee on the Judiciary and then by the Committee on Foreign Relations, S. 1762 retained limited court jurisdiction with respect to application of the "political offense exception" in international extradition proceedings and provided specific

guidance to the courts in making such findings. It also provided the Secretary of State with sole authority to inquire into the motivation of the foreign state in requesting extradition and to determine whether extradition would be incompatible with humanitarian considerations. In making either of the above determinations, the Secretary would be required to consult with the appropriate bureaus and offices of the Department of State, including the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. The bill was introduced on August 4, 1983, by Senator Thurmond and was reported by the Judiciary Committee (S. Rept. 98-225). On the same day it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee until September 20 for consideration of part M of title X. The committee reported the bill with amendments to the Senate (S. Rept. 98-241) on September 20. The measure was amended and passed the Senate by a vote of 91-1 on February 2, 1984, and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary on February 9, 1984, where hearings were held.

PROPOSALS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCE

S. 1910 directed the Secretary of State to provide interested persons with timely notice of and an opportunity to comment on proposals under consideration in international organizations which may affect the interstate or foreign commerce of the United States or Federal or State policies or programs which affect such commerce. The bill was introduced on September 30, 1983, by Senator Pressler. A public hearing was held on April 12, 1984, and the committee reported the bill with amendments favorably to the Senate (S. Rept. 98-535) on June 28, 1984. In its report the committee noted strong opposition to the bill by the administration on the grounds that it would impair the flexibility of the United States in international negotiations and that the bill would be inconsistent with the procedures of many international organizations. In response to the administration's concerns, Senator Pressler proposed amendments which would increase the flexibility of the Secretary of State while maintaining a strict Federal Register notice requirement for all proposals under consideration by international organizations which have a significant effect on interstate or international commerce of the United States. No further action was taken on the bill in the 98th Congress.

RESIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL

S. 2031 required that the U.S. Embassy in Israel and the residence of the American Ambassador to Israel be located in Jerusalem. Prior to introducing the bill on October 31, 1983, Senator Moynihan offered (and withdrew) it on September 22, 1983, as an amendment to S. 1342, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. The Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing on February 23, 1984 on the bill, but no further action was taken.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD CENTRAL AMERICA

S. 2347 set forth U.S. policy toward Central America. It authorized multi-year appropriations for Central America for (1) develop-

ment assistance; (2) housing guarantees; and (3) military assistance, and it called for the establishment of a Central American Development Organization. The bill was introduced on February 27, 1984 by Senator Percy, by request. The Foreign Relations Committee held two sets of hearings. Prior to introduction and referral the committee held a hearing on February 22 and later held hearings on February 29 and March 20, 1984. The committee considered the bill and alternative measures during several mark-up sessions, but could not reach final agreement on any of them. Major elements of the bill for fiscal year 1985 were included in the Continuing Resolution.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY FILM DISTRIBUTION

S. 2371 directed the Administrator of General Services to provide for the distribution within the United States of the U.S. Information Agency film "Peace, Friendship and Freedom." The bill was introduced on February 29, 1984, by Senator Dole and the committee reported the bill favorably to the Senate (without written report) on May 8. The measure passed the Senate by voice vote on May 23 and on May 24, 1984 it was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. No further action was taken.

COMMISSION ON THE UKRAINE FAMINE

S. 2456 would establish a Commission to be known as the Commission on the Ukraine Famine which would study the 1932–33 Ukraine famine in order to (1) expand the world's knowledge of the famine, and (2) provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system. The bill was introduced on March 21, 1984 by Senator Bradley. A public hearing was held on August 1 and the Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill favorably to the Sente with amendments (without written report) on September 19. The measure passed the Senate, as amended, by voice vote on September 21, 1984; it was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on September 24. The House introduced companion bills (H.R. 3993 and H.R. 4459), but the Senate version was incorporated into H.J. Res. 648, the continuing appropriations resolution for fiscal year 1985. H.J. Res. 648 became Public Law 98–473 on October 12, 1984.

USE OF IMF COMPENSATORY FINANCING FACILITY

S. 2524 proposed an amendment to the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to require U.S. opposition to borrowing from the International Monetary Fund's Compensatory Financing Facility by countries experiencing a shortfall in export earnings from certain metals or minerals in surplus on world markets unless the borrowing country agreed to take certain actions to stabilize the market for the commodity. It would also amend the Trade Act of 1974 to change the standard of proof for import relief. The bill was introduced on April 3, 1984 by Senator Domenici. A hearing was held on August 2 by the Foreign Relations' Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, but no further action was taken.

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INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACT OF 1984

The principal purpose of the bill S. 2582 was to authorize appropriations of $12.016 billion for fiscal year 1985 security and development assistance programs. S. 2582 was a clean bill ordered reported by the Foreign Relations Committee on April 11, 1984. The committee had under consideration a number of related bills, including the administration's draft security and development assistance legislation and draft authorizations for the Peace Corps, African Development Fund, International Development Association and Inter-American Investment Corporation (S. 2321, S. 2346, S. 2388 and S. 2416).

During mark-up, a number of amendments were considered by the committee. An amendment of Senators Biden and Cranston was adopted by a committee vote of 9–7. This amendment established the principle that the ESF assistance allocation for Israel each fiscal year should not be less than the annual debt repayment of Israel to the U.S. Government. The committee also adopted an amendment of Senators Biden and Pressler by a vote of 11–7 that linked the provision of grant military assistance to Turkey to the return of occupied Famagusta (Verosha) on Cyprus to the Government of Cyprus.

The committee adopted an amendment of Senator Murkowski that reduced FMS loans for the Philippines from $60 million to $30 million, which loans were to be offered at market rates. The committee adopted by 9–8 an amendment by Senators Pressler, Mathias, and Percy stating that the acquisition by Pakistan of a nuclear device would terminate U.S. aid to that country. The committee also adopted, without objection, a Mathias amendment to increase by $500 million the authorized level of the U.S. contribution to the International Development Association, subject to certain restrictions.

An amendment of Senators Percy and Pell was adopted which increased Israel's ESF by $350 million to a level of $1.2 billion, all to be provided on a grant basis. The committee further adopted an amendment of Senators Kassebaum and Cranston to authorize an economic policy initiative (EPI) for Africa as proposed by the administration. The intent of the amendment was to promote growth-oriented policy reforms in sub-Saharan African countries. Under the proposal, assistance would be provided to countries which were pursuing or are willing to pursue policy reform in key areas such as food, agriculture, health, and family planning. The amendment authorized this initiative, provided a fund of $75 million, and set policy guidance and reporting requirements to facilitate congressional oversight.

S. 2582 also re-adopted most of the legislative policy and oversight provisions contained in the committee's 1983 authorization bill (S. 1347). The resulting authorization recommendation of $12.016 billion for fiscal year 1985 was close to the total amount requested by the administration. The committee increased levels for Israel, Egypt, certain development assistance programs, and voluntary contributions to several U.N. programs above the President's request. The committee kept "on budget" the entire foreign

military sales financing program, and made selective reductions in military assistance. The committee also approved an additional authorization of $305 million for fiscal year 1985 of funds authorized for various programs in fiscal year 1984 for which no appropriations had been provided.

On April 18, 1984, the original bill S. 2582 was formally reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 98-400), together with S. Res. 371, an original budget waiver resolution (without written report). On May 9, 1984, S. Res. 371 was reported by the Budget Committee, but the bill was never considered by the Senate. An effort was made, unsuccessfully, at the end of the 98th Congress to merge many of the provisions of the committee's bill with that of H.R. 5119, the House-passed bill, and to attach a coordinated version to the continuing appropriations resolution. Companion bills (S. 3069 and H.R. 6409) were introduced on October 5, 1984, to advance this end. But neither was adopted as an amendment to the continuing appropriations legislation. Although H.R. 5119 passed in the House as an amendment to the continuing appropriations resolution, it was later dropped in conference.

Accordingly, authorizations for appropriations for fiscal year 1985 were provided for by means of H.J. Res. 468, the continuing appropriations resolution for fiscal year 1985, signed into law on October 12, 1984 (Public Law 98-473).

A chronology of the committee's action follows:

February 22 and 29, 1984—Public hearings by full committee.
March 7, 1984—Public hearing by Subcommittee on European Affairs.
March 8, 1984—Public hearing by Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.
March 20, 1984—Executive hearing by full committee.
March 20, 1984—Public hearing by Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs.
March 21, 1984—Public hearing by full committee.
March 22, 1984—Public hearings by full committee (Peace Corps) and by Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs.
March 27, 1984—Public hearing by full committee.
March 27, 28, 29, 30, Apr. 3, 4, 5, 9 and 11, 1984—Mark-up sessions. Ordered reported an original bill (S. 2582), 16-2.

INTERNATIONAL JUTE ORGANIZATION

S. 2764 authorized the President to maintain U.S. membership in the International Jute Organization which entered into force provisionally on January 9, 1984, to implement the International Jute Agreement. The United States signed the agreement on June 24, 1983, and declared its provisional application on September 20, 1983. The International Jute Organization will sponsor voluntarily funded projects in research and development, market promotion and cost reduction. The projects would primarily be of benefit to the principal jute exporters—Bangladesh, India, Thailand and Nepal. The United States, one of several consumer nation participants, is the world's largest importer of jute and jute products (about 10 to 15 percent of total exports). The bill was introduced on June 14, 1984 by Senator Percy on behalf of the administration. The Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill favorably (S. Rept. 98-603) on September 17 and it passed the Senate by voice vote on September 26, 1984. The measure was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on October 1, 1984, however, no further action was taken during the 98th Congress.

U.S. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The purpose of S. 2768 was to authorize the President to create an undergraduate scholarship program designed to bring students of limited financial means from developing countries to study in the United States. A similar program was recommended by the Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which noted the long-run cost of having so many potential leaders in Central America educated in the Soviet Union, rather than in the United States. The bill was introduced on June 14, 1984 by Senator Mathias and was ordered reported favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee on August 8. On the same day it was adopted by the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 6040, the supplemental appropriations bill. However, the amendment was deleted by the conference committee. Foreign Relations then reported S. 2768 to the Senate (S. Rept. 98-599) on September 11, 1984, but no further action was taken on the bill.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

S. 3000 authorized the use of $10 million of Economic Support Fund money as a U.S. contribution to a pilot project of assistance to Polish private agriculture managed by the Polish Catholic Church or other non-governmental organizations. The bill was introduced on September 18, 1984 by Senator Percy and a hearing was held by Foreign Relations on September 20. It was reported favorably to the Senate (without written report) on September 25. S. 3000 was incorporated into H.J. Res. 648, the continuing resolution, which became Public Law 98-473 on October 12, 1984.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR

H.R. 4042 was introduced in the House on September 30, 1983. The bill would continue the certification requirements of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 which relate to El Salvador, until Congress enacts new legislation providing conditions for U.S. military assistance to El Salvador or until September 30, 1984, whichever occurs first. The bill was passsed in the House of September 30, 1983, and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on the same day. The committee reported the bill to the Senate (without written report) on October 5, 1983. It passed the Senate by voice vote on November 17, but was pocket vetoed by the President on November 30, 1983. On January 26, 1984, an updated version of the vetoed bill was introduced by Senator Dodd. S. 2218 would continue the certification requirements to the end of fiscal year 1984 or until Congress passed new legislation on U.S. military assistance to El Salvador, whichever occurred first. On the same day an identical bill, H.R. 4656, was introduced in the House. The House bill passed on February 7, 1984, and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on February 21, 1984. No further action on either bill was taken in the 98th Congress.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

H.R. 4504 provides that the chairmanship and cochairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate

between members appointed from the House of Representatives and members appointed from the Senate. The bill further authorizes appropriations for the Commission and requires the Commission to have a personnel and administration committee. The bill was introduced on November 18, 1983 in the House. It passed the House, amended, on February 7, 1984 and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on February 8. The measure was considered by the committee on March 27 and April 11 and on April 18 it was reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rept. 98–398). According to the report, the committee's intent in proposing its amendments was to further refine the rules governing the membership and administration of the Commission so that the character of the Commission is and will continue to be bicameral. No further action was taken on the bill in the 98th Congress.

ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

The Foreign Relations Committee considered 10 legislative proposals for controlling nuclear weapons during hearings held on June 21–23, 1983. These proposals and the hearings continued to focus on the nuclear freeze, various arms reduction proposals, as well as other means of pursuing arms control with the Soviet Union. The legislation considered was as follows:

S.J. Res. 2 (Senator Kennedy): Proposing a mutual and verifiable freeze and reduction in nuclear weapons. On September 20, 1983, the committee took the following votes on this joint resolution: by a vote of 7–10 rejected motion to report favorably; a motion to report without recommendation was rejected, 7–7; and by a vote of 10–4, the measure was ordered reported unfavorably. The committee reported this measure unfavorably on October 24, 1983 (S. Rept. 98–276), with minority and additional views. It was tabled on October 31, 1983, 58–40, as an amendment to H.J. Res. 308; and tabled again on October 5, 1984, 55–42, as an amendment to H.J. Res. 654. (Both of these joint resolutions concerned an increase in the public debt limit.)

S.J. Res. 12 (Senator Kassebaum): Stating that the United States should propose negotiations with the Soviet Union on an advance notification and test reduction treaty, reducing and limiting the number of missile tests and requiring advance notification of such tests. S.J. Res. 185, an original joint resolution, was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure. (See S.J. Res. 185 below.)

S.J. Res. 29 (Senator Kennedy): Calling on the President to request at the earliest possible date Senate consent to ratification of the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosion Treaties, and to resume trilateral negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure. However, on June 20, 1984, S.J. Res. 29 was modified and adopted, 77–22, as an amendment to S. 2723, the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1985. (See Public Law 98–525, approved October 19, 1984.)

S.J. Res. 74 (Senator Garn): Declaring that the United States should pursue a program of strategic nuclear force modernization, preserve balanced force capabilities through force modernization and arms reduction negotiations, continue to pursue negotiated

mutual and verifiable nuclear arms reductions, and agree to arms reductions within the framework of START and INF negotiations. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure.

S. Con. Res. 46 (Senator Levin): Supporting the President's proposal for substantial reductions in United States and Soviet nuclear forces, and urging deep reductions in the most destabilizing nuclear weapons. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure.

S. Res. 57 (Senator Cohen): Urging the President to propose a guaranteed strategic nuclear build-down to the Soviet Union. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure. On October 31, 1983, the Senate rejected, 13-84, a motion to table a similar measure as an amendment to H.J. Res. 308, a joint resolution concerning an increase in the public debt limit. However, the amendment was later withdrawn.

S. Res. 83 (Senator Hart): Proposing that current arms control negotiations be expanded to include consideration of ways to prevent the use of nuclear weapons; steps to prevent the use of nuclear weapons by third parties and terrorists; reduce the vulnerability of nuclear retaliatory force to pre-emptive attack; and achieve reductions in nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure.

S. Res. 107 (Senator Specter): Proposing that the President and the Soviet Premier meet to negotiate reductions in nuclear missiles. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure. Similar language was added to both 1983 and 1984 defense authorization bills in the Senate, but in both cases it was dropped in conference.

S. Res. 142 (Senator Huddleston): Urging the President to call on the Soviet Union to enter into a bilateral moratorium on the testing and development of new ICBMs armed with more than one warhead, and prohibiting funds for the testing or production of the MX missiles for 6 months. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure.

S. Res. 159 (Senator Levin): Proposing a mutual pause in United States and Soviet testing of new MIRVed ICBMs and encourage development of small, single warhead ICBMs, with warheads, rather than launchers to be the unit of account. S.J. Res. 185 was reported unfavorably in lieu of this measure.

S.J. Res. 185 (Senator Percy): Declaring U.S. objectives in START, especially the eliminaion of MIRVed ICBMs, commending the President for endorsing the mutual build-down concept, urging that the United States continue to refrain from actions that undercut SALT I and II, setting objectives for INF negotiations, and pressing for the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons. On September 20, 1983, the committee considered an original resolution in lieu of S.J. Res. 12, S.J. Res. 29, S.J. Res. 74, S. Con. Res. 46, S. Res. 57, 83, 107, 142 and 159 (see above). By a vote of 7-7 the committee rejected a motion to report an original joint resolution without recommendation; it was ordered reported unfavorably by a vote of 10-4. On October 24 the original joint resolution (S.J. Res. 185) was reported unfavorably with minority and additional views (S. Rept. 98-277). Some parts of this resolution were considered in

the form of an amendment to H.J. Res. 308, debt ceiling resolution (see above discussion under S. Res. 57).

After S.J. Res. 2 and S.J. Res. 185 had been reported, the following legislation was introduced in 1984:

S. Res. 329 (Senator Nunn): Expressing the support for the expansion of confidence building measures between the United States and the Soviet Union, including the establishment of nuclear risk reduction centers linked by modern communications. The committee held a public hearing on the resolution on April 4, 1984 and it was ordered reported April 10. The measure was reported with an amendment (S. Rept. 98-428) on May 3, 1984. During Senate consideration of S. 2723, the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, S. Res. 329 was adopted as an amendment to the bill by a vote of 82-0. (See Public Law 98-525, approved October 19, 1984.)

S. Con. Res. 105 (Senator Bumpers): Proposing that the United States pursue with the Soviet Union the resolution of concerns over compliance with strategic and other arms control agreements, and continue the U.S. commitment to these agreements as long as the Soviet Union observes them or until a new agreement is concluded. A public hearing held on June 13, 1984, concerning arms control policy and efforts to revive United States-Soviet arms control talks, included this resolution and other arms control issues. On June 19, 1984, S. Con. Res. 105 was modified and adopted as an amendment to S. 2723, Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1985. (See Public Law 98-525.)

S. Con. Res. 111 (Senator Mathias): Proposing that the President offer the Soviet Union a mutual and verifiable moratorium on any further deployment of nuclear-armed SLCMs pending a final START or INF agreement. On June 19, 1984, this measure was modified and adopted as an amendment to S. 2723, the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act. Certain provisions of the modified amendment were included in the conference report (H. Rept. 98-1080), but were not retained in the bill.

S. Con. Res. 125 (Senator Pell): Entitled the "Common Security Resolution" and calling for renewed consideration of the 1961 Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations," known as the McCloy-Zorin Agreement.

S. 2634 (Senator Kennedy): Proposing a mutual United States-Soviet moratorium on the flight testing and deployment of new ballistic missiles and anti-satellite weapons and the testing of nuclear warheads.

S. 2957 (Senator Pell): Providing for a temporary, mutual and verifiable halt in the testing and deployment of selected weapons.

SPACE WEAPONS BAN

The Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on April 14 and May 18, 1983 on two measures concerning the control of weapons in space. Senate Joint Resolution 28 directed the President to bring about multilateral negotiations banning all weapons based in space. The resolution was introduced by Senator Tsongas on February 3, 1983. Senate Resolution 43 expressed the sense of the Senate that the President should invite the Soviet Union to negotiate a ban on antisatellite weapons as a first step toward prohibiting all

space-based and space-directed weapons. The resolution was introduced by Senator Pressler on February 2, 1983. Neither measure was considered further by the committee. A third resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 129, urged the President to seek a mutual and verifiable ban on weapons in space and weapons designed to attack objects in space. This resolution was introduced by Senator Pressler on July 14, 1983, and was reported with an amendment (S. Rept. 98–342) on November 18, 1983. On June 12, 1984, the measure was proposed and then withdrawn as an amendment to S. 2723, the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act. No further Senate action occurred on S.J. Res. 129, however, S.J. Res. 236 was enacted. (See history entitled, "East-West Ventures in Space.")

SAFETY OF U.S. ARMED FORCES IN LEBANON

The committee considered four different legislative proposals to protect the safety of U.S. Armed Forces in Lebanon in hearings held on November 10 and 15, 1983. The measures considered were as follows: (1) S.J. Res. 187 (Senator Melcher on October 26, 1983), repealing the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution (Public Law 98–119; see also history entitled "U.S. Armed Forces in Lebanon"); (2) S.J. Res. 190 (Senator Eagleton on October 28, 1983), amending the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution to provide that the continued participation of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Multinational Force in Lebanon would be for 3 months, unless the Congress extended it for a longer period and stating that such authorization could be extended by Congress under specified conditions; (3) S. Res. 248 (Senator DeConcini on October 24, 1983), expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the measures the President should take to ensure the safety of U.S. Armed Forces in Lebanon; and (4) S. Res. 253 (Senator Byrd on October 26, 1983), expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should provide for the protection and security of U.S. Armed Forces in Lebanon and for the replacement of the Multinational Forces in Lebanon with a United Nations presence or other forces from neutral countries. No further action was taken on any of the resolutions during the first session of the 98th Congress. On February 7, 1984, President Reagan ordered the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Beirut.

RENOUNCING YALTA AGREEMENT

On February 2, 1984, Senator Kasten introduced Senate Joint Resolution 226, "To renounce the 1945 Yalta Agreement." Its purpose was to make clear to the people of Central and Eastern Europe living under Soviet domination the hope that they shall again enjoy the rights of self-determination and choosing their own form of government. The committee considered on October 2 substitute language that was worked out with Senator Kasten's staff and representatives of various groups supporting the legislation. However, the joint resolution was set aside until a hearing could be scheduled. No further action was taken before Congress adjourned on October 12, 1984.

NEW IRELAND FORUM

Senate Joint Resolution 300 expressed the sense of the Congress that: (1) the parties in the New Ireland Forum were to be commended for their efforts to promote reconciliation of the two communities in Northern Ireland; and (2) all political parties in Northern Ireland and the British and Irish Governments should review the findings and recommendations of the Forum. The resolution was introduced on May 22, 1984 by Senator Kennedy and passed the Senate by voice vote on May 24 without referral to the committee. The measure was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on May 30. An identical resolution, H. Con, Res. 310, was introduced in the House on May 17, 1984, and was agreed to on May 22 by a vote of 417–0. It was placed on the Senate calendar on May 24. No further action was taken in the 98th Congress on either resolution.

WILDLIFE PRESERVE FOR HUMPBACK WHALES

House Joint Resolution 136 directed the President to seek a treaty or an international agreement establishing a wildlife preserve in the West Indies for the protection of the breeding grounds of the humpback whales. The resolution was introduced in the House on February 8, 1983 and passed on September 11, 1984. The joint resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on September 17, and it was considered by the committee on October 2. At that time a clarifying amendment was offered by Senator Pell. This amendment limited the application of the resolution to Caribbean breeding areas. In adopting the resolution, as amended by a voice vote, the committee Members present understood that the concept of a "wildlife preserve" would not mean a restriction of surface transportation in the affected region. This concern was raised by Senator Murkowski. The committee reported the resolution to the Senate (S. Rept. 98–661) with an amendment on October 5, 1984. No further action was taken in the 98th Congress.

REDUCTION OF EMIGRATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION

House Joint Resolution 279 expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should insist on Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights as they relate to the emigration of Soviet Jews. H.J. Res. 279 was introduced by Representative Siljander on May 24, 1983, and it was agreed to in the House by voice vote on November 17, 1983. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on November 18, 1983. On July 31, 1984, the committee considered the measure and reported it (no written report) with amendments and an amendment to the preamble. The Senate passed H.J. Res. 279, as amended, on August 1, 1984.

FORCED LABOR IN THE SOVIET UNION

Senate Concurrent Resolution 31 expressed the sense of the Congress that the President should express U.S. opposition to the Soviet Union's policies of forced labor. The resolution was introduced on May 5, 1983, by Senator Armstrong and the Foreign Rela-

tions Committee ordered it favorably reported on June 5, 1984. It was reported to the Senate (without written report) on June 6. An identical resolution, H. Con. Res. 100, was introduced on March 24, 1983 and passed the House on November 18, 1983 by a vote of 402–0. It was referred to Foreign Relations on the same day. No Senate action was taken on either resolution in the 98th Congress.

ETHIOPIAN JEWS

Senate Concurrent Resolution 55 expressed the sense of the Congress that the President should convey U.S. concern for the welfare of Ethiopian Jews. The resolution was introduced on July 19, 1983 by Senator Tsongas and was reported to the Senate (without written report) by Foreign Relations on November 15. The Senate by voice vote agreed to the measure on November 17, 1983, and it was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the same day. An identical resolution, H. Con. Res. 107, was introduced in the House on April 12, 1983, where it was agreed to on September 11, 1984. No further action was taken on either resolution in the 98th Congress.

VLADIMIR FELTSMAN

Senate Concurrent Resolution 85 expressed the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should allow Vladimir Feltsman to travel with his family to perform in the United States. Senator Pell introduced the resolution on November 10, 1983. It was reported (without written report) to the Senate on November 16 and on November 17, 1983 it was agreed to by voice vote in the Senate. An identical resolution, H. Con. Res. 177, was introduced in the House on September 28, 1983, and was agreed to on November 17, 1983. The measure was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on November 18, but neither resolution received further action.

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM SYRIA

Senate Concurrent Resolution 94 expressed the sense of the Congress that the President of Syria should permit Syrian Jews to emigrate from Syria to the United States. The resolution was introduced by Senator Moynihan on February 8, 1984. It was reported favorably by Foreign Relations (without written report) to the Senate on September 12 and was agreed to by voice vote on September 13, 1984. The measure was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on October 11, 1984.

SOUTH AFRICAN DETENTIONS

Senate Concurrent Resolution 139 stated that: (1) the United States should not lend support to any South African constitutional reform arrangements which do not address the political aspirations of that nation's black majority; (2) the Congress condemns the South African Government's arbitrary arrests and detention of peaceful opponents to such government's constitutional arrangements; (3) the Congress is dismayed by the South African Government's decision to bypass the legal rulings of its own high courts to suppress lawful political opposition; and (4) the South African Gov-

ernment should immediately terminate its practice of arbitrary arrests and detention and should release those persons who have been arbitrarily imprisoned for having expressed, publicly and peacefully, their political preferences. The resolution was introduced on September 11, 1984 by Senator Roth and was reported favorably to the Senate (without written report) by the Committee on Foreign Relations on September 17, 1984. It was agreed to by voice vote in the Senate on September 21, 1984, and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on September 25, 1984. No further action was taken in the 98th Congress.

RELOCATION OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS

House Concurrent Resolution 122 expressed the sense of the Congress that: (1) South Africa should cease its "black spot" policy and allow forcibly relocated South Africans to return to their ancestral lands; (2) U.S. nonrecognition of "homeland" sovereignty should continue; and (3) travel to the United States should be denied to "homeland" officials who seek to enter this country under "homeland" visas. H. Con. Res. 122 was introduced in the House on May 5, 1983, and was amended and agreed to on September 18, 1984. Senator Glenn introduced a companion resolution (S. Con. Res. 65) in the Senate on August 4, 1983, which the Foreign Relations Committee approved September 19, 1984, and reported with amendments (without written report) on the same day. On October 3, 1984, the Senate agreed to the House measure in lieu of S. Con. Res. 65, as amended, by voice vote. The Senate resolution was indefinitely postponed.

FUTURE OF TAIWAN

Senate Resolution 74 was introduced by Senator Pell on February 28, 1983. The resolution expressed the sense of the Senate that the future of Taiwan should be settled in a manner acceptable to the people of Taiwan. A public hearing was held on November 9, 1983, and the measure was reported with amendments (no written report) on November 16, 1983. On August 8, 1984, Senator Pell proposed the measure as an amendment to H.R. 6040, the second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1984. The amendment was held not to be germane by the Senate in a vote of 23–69. No further action was taken on the resolution.

IMPORTED NATURAL GAS

Senate Resolution 75 expressed the sense of the Senate that: (1) the U.S. Government should reestablish fair market conditions and lower prices for imported natural gas; (2) the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Secretary of Energy, should enter into negotiations with nations exporting natural gas to the United States; and (3) the Secretary of State should report to Congress on the progress of such negotiations. The resolution was introduced on February 28, 1983 by Senator Percy and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee ordered the measure reported favorably on March 22, 1983, and it was reported to the

Senate (without written report) on March 23. No further action was taken.

CHEMICAL WARFARE: ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION

On June 28, 1984, the Foreign Relations Committee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes of the Committee on Governmental Affairs concerning the chemical warfare issue. Executive branch officials and non-government witnesses were heard. At the time, three resolutions were before the committee relating to this subject: S. Res. 207, "Condemning the Governments of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Vietnam, and Laos for using, or condoning the use of, chemical and toxin weapons and expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the pursuance of a policy for a comprehensive and effectively verifiable ban on chemical weapons, and for other purposes" (introduced by Senator Quayle on August 4, 1983); S. Res. 283, "Relating to chemical weapons" (introduced by Senator Cohen on November 17, 1983); and S. Res. 368, "Condemning chemical warfare wherever it occurs and calling for a ban on chemical weapons" (introduced by Senator Pressler on April 11, 1984). No final action was taken on any of the resolutions.

RESTRICTIONS ON U.S. EXPORTS

Senate Resolution 115 expressed the sense of the Senate that U.S. representatives to international organizations should oppose the adoption of international marketing and distribution regulations that impede the export of U.S. products. The resolution was introduced on April 15, 1983 by Senator Pressler. On April 21 during the committee's markup of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, the resolution was modified and incorporated into S. 1342. However, the provision was dropped by the conference committee and Foreign Relations held a public hearing on May 19, 1983. No further action was taken in the 98th Congress.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Senator Resolution 241 expressed the sense of the Senate that the foreign policy of the United States should take account of the genocide of the Armenian people. The resolution was introduced on October 7, 1983 by Senator Levin. Upon introduction Senator Levin explained that the resolution was "necessary because of recent State Department inconsistencies in U.S. policy with regard to the Armenian Genocide." The sponsors felt that it was essential to recognize and remember the Armenian Genocide in order to prevent similar tragedies in the future. Although the committee did not receive administration comments on S. Res. 241, the administration opposed the passage of two similar resolutions on the Armenian genocide considered in the House. The administration argued:

1. That passage of the House bills would "encourage further activity" on the part of Armenian "extremists" who "use the events of 1915 to justify terrorist attacks against Turkish diplomats and installations, and increasingly against innocent bystanders";

2. The Turkish Government "views demands by Armenian groups for reparations and territory as recompense for the events of 1915 as threatening the Turkish state . . .";

3. The "tragic events that took place in 1915 are a matter of record, and we see no value in characterizing these events."

Several Senators expressed their views in the committee's report on S. Res. 241 (S. Rept. 98-642). They said that the committee's recognition of this historical tragedy should not be held or used against contemporary Turkey nor should the resolution be interpreted as suggesting a continuing penalty in U.S. policy toward Turkey. Neither should the abhorrence of the Armenian genocide, as documented in the resolution, be interpreted as condoning or encouraging acts of terrorism as practiced by a small minority of Armenians against Turkish diplomats or other citizens of Turkey. The Foreign Relations Committee considered the resolution on August 8 and September 12, 1984, and it was reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute on September 28. No further action was taken in the Senate.

H. NOMINATIONS

Referred	171
Reported/Confirmed	165
Returned to President upon adjournment of Congress	5
Withdrawn by President	1
Representatives to conferences:	
Referred	35
Confirmed	24
Returned to President	11
Foreign Service promotions:	
Referred	[1] 2,325
Confirmed	2,325

[1] Includes 4 nominations for Career Ambassadors and 25 for Career Ministers.

Department of State

Fourteen nominations for officials of the State Department were referred to the committee, all of which were confirmed by the Senate. These nominations were for Assistant Secretary (8), Under Secretary (2), Counselor, Inspector General of the Department and the Foreign Service, Director General of the Foreign Service, and Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy (with rank of Ambassador).

Ambassadors

All of the 78 nominations for country ambassadors which were received by the committee were reported and confirmed by the Senate. In addition, there were three nominations for ambassador at large and 10 for rank of ambassador or minister during the tenure of the nominee's service in that particular position—all of these were confirmed. Some of the positions nominated for rank of ambassador were representatives to the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, to negotiations concerning arms control and disarmament (START, MBFR), fishery, aviation and textile matters, and for the U.S. Exhibition for the International Exposition in Tsukula, Japan. The rank of ambassador was also included in 11 of

the appointments listed below under Other Agencies and International Organizations and Conferences.

Other Agencies

There were 38 nominations for officials of executive branch agencies other than the Department of State. A breakdown of the appointments is as follows: Agency for International Development (6), Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (6), Board for International Broadcasting (10), Overseas Private Investment Corporation (4), Radio Broadcasting to Cuba (1), U.S. Information Agency (4), U.S. Advisory Commission for Public Diplomacy (5), Commissioner General for 1984 Louisiana World Exposition (1), and Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations (1). The last nomination was with rank of ambassador. Four of the nominations were returned to the President upon adjournment of Congress and one was withdrawn by the President.

International Organizations and Conferences

The committee received 28 nominations for U.S. representatives, U.S. governors and other officials to the following organizations: African Development Bank, African Development Foundation, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Foundation, Inter-American Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United Nations. Nine of these nominations had the rank of ambassador. One nomination was returned to the President.

There were 35 nominees to serve as representatives and alternate representatives of the United States to the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Eleven were returned to the President at the end of the first and second sessions of Congress.

I. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

In addition to hearings on legislation and nominations, the committee and its subcommittees received briefings from and was in consultation with officials of the executive branch, as well as nongovernment witnesses, on numerous current foreign policy matters. To further exercise the legislative oversight responsibilities of the committee and to conduct studies, Members and staff made individual trips abroad and participated in several interparliamentary conferences and Senate delegations. Throughout the two sessions Members received on 74 occasions senior officials of foreign governments to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Other Meetings

A list of open and executive meetings of the full committee not related to legislation, treaties or nominations follows:

January 28, 1983—Middle East situation.
February 2, 1983—Presidential certification on progress in El Salvador (printed).
February 15, 1983—World economic outlook (printed).

February 15, 1983—U.S. arms sales to Pakistan.
February 24, 1983—Situation in Libya and the Sudan.
March 3, 1983—Worldwide intelligence briefing.
March 16, 1983—El Salvador.
March 22, 1983—Reprogramming request for El Salvador (printed).
April 6, 1983—Status of INF and START negotiations.
April 7, 1983—U.S. economic relations with Japan (printed).
April 11, 1983—Middle East situation.
April 12, 1983—U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and Central America (printed).
April 19, 1983—Current situation in Beirut.
May 2, 1983—Center for Strategic and International Studies' Soviet Project.
May 11, 1983—Arms control and foreign policy implications of the Scowcroft Commission report (printed).
May 25, 1983—Off-the-record briefing on Williamsburg Summit.
June 7, 1983—Situation in the Middle East.
June 9, 1983—Off-the-record briefing on USIA.
June 15, 1983—Revised U.S. START proposal.
June 15 and 16, 1983—U.S.-Soviet relations (printed).
June 16, 1983—Review of activities of Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats (printed).
June 28, 1983—Situation in Central America.
July 14, 1983—Recent trip of Secretary of State.
July 18, 1983—Central American situation.
July 29, 1983—Arms control issue.
August 4, 1983—Situation in Chad.
August 4, 1983—U.S. policy in Central America (printed).
September 13, 1983—Review of U.S. policy in Lebanon (printed).
September 14, 1983—Arms control update.
September 14, 1983—Korean jetliner incident.
September 22, 1983—Review of recent USIA developments (printed).
September 30, 1983—Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act (joint hearing with Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes of the Committee on Governmental Affairs) (printed).
October 5, 1983—Political situation in Guatemala.
October 20, 1983—Kennedy-Khrushchev understandings on Cuba.
October 24, 1983—Off-the-record meeting on Middle East.
October 25, 1983—Situation in Jordan.
October 27, 1983—Situation in Grenada (printed).
October 27, 1983—Off-the-record meeting on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe (jointly with Armed Services).
October 31, 1983—International narcotics control programs and drug trafficking in New England region (printed).
November 3, 1983—President's trip to Asia and related issues.
November 9, 1983—Human rights in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union (printed).
November 16, 1983—Future of the United States-Soviet relations (printed).
November 16, 1983—Situation in Cyprus.
November 17, 1983—President's trip to Asia (printed).
November 28, 1983—U.S. machine tool industry: its relations to national security.
December 6, 1983—Situation in Lebanon.
January 11, 1984—Policy options in Lebanon (printed).
January 25, 1984—Situation in Lebanon.
January 25, 1984—Arms control compliance situation.
February 7 and 8, 1984—Review of report of National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (printed).
February 8, 1984—Situation in Lebanon.
March 7, 1984—Situation between Iran and Iraq, and proposed sale to Jordan of Stinger Missile Systems.
March 20, 1984—Current military situation in El Salvador.
March 20, 1984—Supplemental security assistance for El Salvador.
April 10, 1984—International Court of Justice situation.
April 25, 1984—Strategic defense and anti-satellite weapons (printed).
May 10, 1984—Space arms control: Soviet capability and verification requirements.
May 22, 1984—Anti-terrorism policy.
May 23, 1984—Persian Gulf situation.
June 5, 1984—Status of U.S. efforts to account for POW/MIA's from the Southeast Asia conflict.

June 6, 1984—Persian Gulf situation.
June 7, 1984—Women in development: looking to the future (printed).
June 26, 1984—International trade distortions harming U.S. agricultural exports (printed).
July 6, 1984—Import remedies for the American steel industry (printed).
August 7, 1984—Security assistance to Central America and the current situation in El Salvador.
September 13, 1984—Update of U.S. policy in Central America.
December 5, 1984—Update of El Salvador.
December 6, 1984—Recent talks with Soviet Union on nuclear nonproliferation.

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

(Subcommittees listed in the order of the chairman's seniority within the full committee. Senator Percy and Senator Pell are ex officio members without vote of all subcommittees.)

Latin America and Canada

The Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs consisted of the following members:

Senators Helms (chairman), Lugar, Kassebaum, Pressler, Murkowski and Hawkins (Republicans).

Senators Zorinsky, Tsongas, Cranston and Dodd (Democrats).

The subcommittee held the following hearings:

March 14, 1983—Foreign assistance to Latin America (printed).
April 16, 1983—Drug interdiction in the Western Hemisphere: situation in North Carolina and Atlantic Coast (joint hearing with Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism).
April 30, 1983—Drug interdiction in the Western Hemisphere: Cuba's role in illicit drug traffic (joint hearing with Judiciary) (printed).
August 22, 1983—Drug interdiction in the Western Hemisphere: Local impact of border interdiction effort.
September 9, 1983—Drug interdiction in the Western Hemisphere: impact on local communities.
October 10, 1983—Drug interdiction in the Western Hemisphere: financial dimension.
March 20, 1984—Foreign assistance to Latin America (printed).

Europe

The members of the Subcommittee on European Affairs were as follows:

Senators Lugar (chairman), Mathias, Boschwitz, Baker and Percy (Republicans).

Senators Biden, Glenn, Sarbanes and Zorinsky (Democrats).

The subcommittee held the following hearings:

March 9, 1983—Foreign assistance to Europe (printed).
March 7, 1984—Foreign assistance to Europe (printed).

A report prepared by the North Atlantic Assembly's Special Committee on Nuclear Weapons in Europe entitled "Second Interim Report on Nuclear Weapons in Europe" was printed for the use of the committee.

International Economic Policy

Membership of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy was as follows:

Senators Mathias (chairman), Lugar, Boschwitz and Murkowski (Republicans).

Senators Dodd, Biden and Sarbanes (Democrats).

The subcommittee held the following hearings:

January 10 and 19, 1983—Global economic outlook and global debt (printed).
February 1, 1983—Recommendations for the future (printed).
April 13, 1983—International economic situation (printed).
June 27, 1983—Oversight of Export Administration Act (printed).
August 2, 1984—Use of IMF resources by major copper-producing countries (printed).
September 28, 1983—Brazilian debt/economic policy (printed).
October 26, 1983—United States-European relations—problems and prospects (printed).
June 15, 1984—Trade issues and trade prospects for the mid-Atlantic (printed).
June 27, 1984—Free trade—myth or reality: the auto industry: a case study (printed).
August 2, 1984—Use of IMF resources by major copper-producing countries (printed).
September 20, 1984—Unitary tax (printed).
September 26, 1984—Textile and apparel imports—free trade or unfair trade? (printed).

AFRICA

The following were members of the Subcommittee of African Affairs:

Senators Kassebaum (chairman), Mathias and Percy (Republicans).

Senators Tsongas and Dodd (Democrats).

Hearings held by the subcommittee were:

March 8, 1983—Foreign assistance to Africa (printed).
March 1, 1984—Hunger in Africa (printed).
September 19, 1984—Food aid in Africa: Lessons of 1984, prospects for 1985 (held jointly with the Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy of the Committee on Agriculture) (printed).
September 26, 1984—U.S. policy on South Africa (printed).

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs included the following members:

Senators Boschwitz (chairman), Baker, Percy, Pressler and Hawkins (Republicans).

Senators Sarbanes, Glenn and Tsongas (Democrats).

Hearings and briefings held by the subcommittee were as follows:

March 2, 1984—Foreign assistance to Middle East (printed).
March 8, 1984—Foreign assistance to Middle East (printed).
August 1, 1984—Recent developments in the Middle East.
September 18, 1984—Recent developments in the Middle East and South Asia.

ARMS CONTROL, OCEANS, INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT

Members of the Subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations and Environment were the following:

Senators Pressler (chairman), Helms and Kassebaum (Republicans).

Senators Cranston and Zorinsky (Democrats).

Hearings held by the subcommittee were as follows:

February 24, 1983—Yellow rain: arms control implications (printed).
May 19, 1983—United Nations regulations—food and other exports (printed).

October 19, 1983—International communications and information policy (printed).
October 31, 1983—International communications and information policy (printed).

A two-day workshop was conducted at the Office of Technology Assessment on January 30 and 31, 1984 entitled "Arms Control in Space." Proceedings were published in May 1984.

The Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress prepared for the use of the committee the following reports, the subjects of which fall under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee:

"International Telecommunications and Information Policy. Selected Issues for the 1980's" (September 1983).

"Credentials Considerations in the United Nations General Assembly: The Process and Its Role." (December 1983).

In addition, a staff report, "Nonconsensual Recording of Certain Telephone Conversations by USIA Director Charles Z. Wick," was published in February 1984.

East Asia and the Pacific

The members of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs were:

Senators Murkowski (chairman), Baker, Helms and Hawkins (Republicans).

Senators Glenn and Cranston (Democrats).

Hearings and briefings held by the subcommittee were as follows:

March 9, 1983—Population control in China.
March 11, 1983—Foreign assistance to East Asia (printed).
June 8, 1983—U.S.-Taiwan relations.
July 19 and 20, 1983—Review of foreign policy implications relating to export of Alaskan crude oil (printed).
October 6, 1983—America's Pacific air frontier.
March 22, 1984—Foreign assistance to East Asia (printed).
May 17, 1984—U.S. China relations (printed).
September 13, 1984—Communist insurgency in the Philippines.
September 18, 1984—Situation in the Philippines and implications for U.S. policy (printed).
October 3, 1984—U.S.-Japan trade: The $30 billion gap (printed).

A study entitled, "The Asia Foundation: Past, Present and Future" (February 1983) was prepared by the Congressional Research Service jointly for this subcommittee and the Near Eastern and South Asian Subcommittee.

Several years ago at the request of the full committee, CRS initiated a study of the history of congressional action relative to United States involvement in Indochina. Part I of the study, "The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War" was published in April 1984.

Studies by Committee Members and Staff

The following is a list of study missions and Senate delegations abroad which resulted in printed reports:

Certain USIA Overseas Activities. Staff report. (February 1983)
Human Rights Issues in United States Relations with Romania and Czechoslovakia. Staff report. (April 1983)
U.S. Security Assistance to NATO's Southern Flank. Staff report. (April 1983)
The United States and the Soviet Union: Prospects for the Relationship. Staff report. (June 1983)

Delegation to Europe. May 27-June 5, 1983. Report by Senator Lugar. (September 22, 1983)[1]
United States-Latin America-Caribbean Policy. Report by Senators Glenn and Dodd. (September 1983)
Dangerous Stalemate: Superpower Relations in Autum 1983. Report of a Delegation of Eight Senators to the Soviet Union. (September 1983)
Central America: Treading Dangerous Waters. Staff report. (November 1983)
Post-Deployment Nuclear Arms Control in Europe. Staff report. (February 1984)
Hidden War: The Struggle for Afghanistan. Staff report. (April 1984)
United States Security Interests in South Asia (Pakistan-India). Staff report. (April 1984)
War in the Gulf. Staff report. (August 1984)
Mission to the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. Report by Senator Murkowski. (September 1984)
The Situation in the Philippines. Staff report. (October 1984)
United States Processing of Khmer Refugees. Staff report. (October 1984)
The Security of American Personnel in Lebanon. Staff report. (October 1984)
The Economic Crisis in Israel. Staff report. (November 1984)

Interparliamentary Activities

Congress, by law, participates in various interparliamentary groups to exchange views and information on mutual problems and concerns. The following are conferences on which written reports were submitted:

August 1, 1983—Interparliamentary Union Conference. (Report of U.S. Delegation to Spring Meeting, Helsinki, Finland, April 24-29, 1983).[2]
February 1984—Interparliamentary Union Conference. (Report of U.S. Delegation to 70th Conference, Seoul, Korea, October 2-13, 1983).[2]
May 1984—Twenty-Third Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference, Puebla, Mexico, July 8-10, 1983. (Report of U.S. House of Representatives and Senate Delegations).[2]
September 1984—Twenty-Fifth Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, March 8-12, 1984.[1]

[1] Available from Senate Document Room.
[2] Available from House Committee on Foreign Affaris.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

Document No. and Date Filed	Title of Publications
	EXECUTIVE REPORTS
Ex. Rept. 98-1 (Ex. B, 95-1) Feb. 10, 1983.	Montreal Aviation Protocols Nos. 3 and 4.
Ex. Rept. 98-2 (T.D. 97-19) Feb. 10, 1983.	Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
Ex. Rept. 98-3 (T.D. 98-1) Feb. 23, 1983.	International Expositions.
Ex. Rept. 98-4, Mar. 14, 1983.	Nomination of Kenneth L. Adelman (with minority and additional views).
Ex. Rept. 98-5 (Ex. W, 96-1) Mar. 21, 1983.	Treaty of Friendship with Tuvalu.
Ex. Rept. 98-6 (Ex. A, 96-2) Mar. 21, 1983.	Treaty of Friendship with the Republic of Kiribati.
Ex. Rept. 98-7 (Ex. P, 96-2) Mar. 21, 1983.	Treaty with the Cook Islands on Friendship and Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary.
Ex. Rept. 98-8 (T.D. 97-5) Mar. 21, 1983.	Treaty with New Zealand on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the United States and Tokelau.
Ex. Rept. 98-9 (T.D. 97-23) June 8, 1983.	Kyoto Convention on Customs Procedures.
Ex. Rept. 98-10 (Ex. E, 96-1) June 20, 1983.	Revised Nice Agreement on Trademarks.
Ex. Rept. 98-11 (T.D. 98-2) June 29, 1983.	International Coffee Agreement.
Ex. Rept. 98-12 (Ex. T, 96-1) July 11, 1983.	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention.
Ex. Rept. 98-13 (T.D. 98-3) July 11, 1983.	Eastern Pacific Ocean Tuna Fishing Agreement.
Ex. Rept. 98-14 (T.D. 97-24) July 11, 1983.	Shipping and Aircraft Tax Agreement with the Government of the People's Republic of China.
Ex. Rept. 98-15 (T.D. 97-27) July 11, 1983.	Tax Convention (and Proposed Protocol) with the Government of New Zealand.
Ex. Rept. 98-16 (T.D. 97-28) July 11, 1983.	Tax Convention with the Government of Australia.
Ex. Rept. 98-18, Sept. 28, 1983.	Nomination of Michael Novak (with additional views).
Ex. Rept. 98-21, Feb. 27, 1984.	Nomination of William A. Wilson.
Ex. Rept. 98-22 (Ex. T, 96-2; T.D. 98-7 and 98-22) May 21, 1984.	Tax Convention and Proposed Protocols with Canada.
Ex. Rept. 98-23 (Ex. Q, 96-2 and T.D. 98-12) May 21, 1984.	Tax Convention (and Proposed Protocol) with the Kingdom of Denmark.
Ex. Rept. 98-24 (T.D. 98-21) May 21, 1984.	Protocol to the Tax Convention with the French Republic.
Ex. Rept. 98-25 (T.D. 98-11) May 21, 1984.	Estate and Gift Tax Convention with the Government of Sweden.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Document No. and Date Filed	Title of Publications
	EXECUTIVE REPORTS—continued
Ex. Rept. 98-26 (T.D. 98-6) May 24, 1984.	Estate and Gift Tax Convention with the Kingdom of Denmark.
Ex. Rept. 98-27 (T.D. 98-4) June 20, 1984.	Supplementary Convention on Extradition with Sweden.
Ex. Rept. 98-28 (T.D. 98-15) June 20, 1984.	Convention with France on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons.
Ex. Rept. 98-29 (T.D. 98-16) June 20, 1984.	Extradition Treaty with Thailand.
Ex. Rept. 98-30 (T.D. 98-17) June 20, 1984.	Extradition Treaty with Costa Rica.
Ex. Rept. 98-31 (T.D. 98-18) June 20, 1984.	Extradition Treaty with Jamaica.
Ex. Rept. 98-32 (T.D. 98-19) June 20, 1984.	Extradition Treaty with Ireland.
Ex. Rept. 98-33 (T.D. 98-20) June 20, 1984.	Extradition Treaty with Italy.
Ex. Rept. 98-34 (T.D. 98-23) June 20, 1984.	Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons.
Ex. Rept. 98-35 (T.D. 98-24) June 20, 1984.	Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance with the Kingdom of Morocco.
Ex. Rept. 98-36 (T.D. 98-25) June 20, 1984.	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Italy.
Ex. Rept. 98-37 (T.D. 98-26) June 21, 1984.	Skagit River-Ross Dam.
Ex. Rept. 98-38 (T.D. 98-8) June 27, 1984.	Prisoner Transfer Treaty with Thailand.
Ex. Rept. 98-40 (T.D. 98-13) Aug. 3, 1984.	Cartagena Convention.
Ex. Rept. 98-41, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Jorge L. Mas (with additional views).
Ex. Rept. 98-42, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Howard B. Schaffer.
Ex. Rept. 98-43, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Paul F. Gardner.
Ex. Rept. 98-44, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Robert J. Ryan, Jr.
Ex. Rept. 98-45, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Paul H. Boeker.
Ex. Rept. 98-46, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Richard Wood Boehm.
Ex. Rept. 98-47, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Maynard W. Glitman.
Ex. Rept. 98-48, Aug. 3, 1984.	Nomination of Alan W. Lukens.
Ex. Rept. 98-50 (Ex. O, 81-1) Sept. 24, 1984.	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (with additional views).
Ex. Rept. 98-51 (T.D. 98-5) Sept. 24, 1984.	1983 Protocols for the Further Extension of the 1971 International Wheat Agreement.
Ex. Rept. 98-52 (T.D. 98-31) Sept. 27, 1984.	Brussels Satellite Convention.
	SENATE REPORTS
S. Rept. 98-35 (S. 695) Mar. 24, 1983.	Bretton Woods Agreements Amendments Act of 1983 (with minority views).
S. Rept. 98-36, Mar. 24, 1983.	Legislative Activities Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Ninety-Seventh Congress.
S. Rept. 98-37 (S. 822) Mar. 24, 1983.	Section 404 of the Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act of 1983.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Document No. and Date Filed	Title of Publications
	SENATE REPORTS—continued
S. Rept. 98-72 (S. 639) May 5, 1983.	Lebanon Emergency Assistance Act of 1983.
S. Rept. 98-127 (S. 1310) May 18, 1983.	U.S. Participation in the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Fund.
S. Rept. 98-143 (S. 1342) May 23, 1983.	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985.
S. Rept. 98-144 (S. 608) May 23, 1983.	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Authorization, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985.
S. Rept. 98-146 (S. 1347) May 23, 1983.	International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1983 (with additional views).
S. Rept. 98-156 (S. 602) June 21, 1983.	Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (with minority views).
S. Rept. 98-156 Part 2 (S. 602) Aug. 3, 1983.	Errata. Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (with minority views).
S. Rept. 98-183 (S. 869) July 18, 1983.	Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1983.
S. Rept. 98-241 (S. 1762) Sept. 26, 1983.	Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983.
S. Rept. 98-242 (S.J. Res. 159) Sept. 23, 1983.	Multinational Force in Lebanon (with minority and supplemental views).
S. Rept. 98-276 (S.J. Res. 2) Oct. 24, 1983.	Nuclear Freeze Proposal (with minority and additional views).
S. Rept. 98-277 (S.J. Res. 185) Oct. 24, 1983.	Nuclear Arms Reductions (with minority and additional views).
S. Rept. 98-342 (S.J. Res. 129) Nov. 18, 1983.	Outer Space Arms Control Negotiations.
S. Rept. 98-398 (H.R. 4504) Apr. 18, 1984.	Helsinki Commission Act of 1984.
S. Rept. 98-400 (S. 2582) Apr. 18, 1984.	International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1984 (with additional views).
S. Rept. 98-428 (S. Res. 329) May 3, 1984.	Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers.
S. Rept. 98-527 (S. 2713) June 21, 1984.	Title VI of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1985.
S. Rept. 98-535 (S. 1910) June 28, 1984.	International Organizations Public Procedures Act of 1983.
S. Rept. 98-536 (S. 1177) June 28, 1984.	The Great Seal Act of 1984.
S. Rept. 98-543 (S. 2713) June 29, 1984.	Title VI of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1985.
S. Rept. 98-599 (S. 2768) Sept. 11, 1984.	U.S. Scholarship Programs for Developing Countries.
S. Rept. 98-602 (S. 2583) Sept. 17, 1984.	International Office of Vine and Wine.
S. Rept. 98-603 (S. 2764) Sept. 17, 1984.	United States Membership in International Jute Organization.
S. Rept. 98-642 (S. Res. 241) Sept. 28, 1984.	Commemorating the Armenian Genocide (with additional views).
S. Rept. 98-661 (H.J. Res. 136) Oct. 5, 1984.	West Indies Whale Sanctuary.
	HEARINGS
July 1, 27, and Aug. 19, 1982.	Radio Broadcasting to Cuba. Part 1.
Sept. 14, 1982	U.S. Trade Relations with Japan.
Sept. 29, 1982	U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Document No. and Date Filed	Title of Publications
	HEARINGS—continued
Dec. 1, 1982	Situation in Lebanon.
Dec. 7, 1982	Nomination of Richard Kennedy.
Dec. 9, 1982	Nomination of Paul D. Wolfowitz.
Dec. 14, 1982	U.S. Strategic Doctrine.
Jan. 10, 19, Feb. 1, 15, 23 and Apr. 13, 1983.	Global Economic Outlook (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and full Committee). (S. Hrg. 98-61)
Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 16 and 24, 1983.	Nomination of Kenneth L. Adelman. (S. Hrg. 98-2)
Feb. 2, 1983	Presidential Certification on Progress in El Salvador. (S. Hrg. 98-99)
Feb. 17, 25, Mar. 2, 8, 9, 11 and 14, 1983.	Security and Development Assistance. (S. Hrg. 98-261)
Feb. 24, 1983	Yellow Rain: The Arms Control Implications (Subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations, and Environment). (S. Hrg. 98-98)
Mar. 2, 9 and Apr. 27, 1983.	Foreign Relations Authorization Act. (S. Hrg. 98-257)
Mar. 8, 1983	Nomination of John Melvin Yates. (S. Hrg. 98-38)
Mar. 9, 1983	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Authorizations. (S. Hrg. 98-8)
Mar. 22, 23 and 24, 1983.	El Salvador: Reprogramming. (S. Hrg. 98-92)
Apr. 7, 1983	U.S. Economic Relations with Japan. (S. Hrg. 98-67)
Apr. 12, 1983	U.S. Policy toward Nicaragua and Central America. (S. Hrg. 98-147)
Apr. 14 and May 18, 1983.	Controlling Space Weapons. (S. Hrg. 98-141)
Apr. 27, 1983	Radio Broadcasting to Cuba. Part 2. (S. Hrg. 98-163)
Apr. 30, 1983	Cuban Government's Involvement in Facilitating International Drug Traffic (Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs and Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism of the Committee on the Judiciary). (S. Hrg. 98-260)
May 11, 1983	President's Commission on Strategic Forces. (S. Hrg. 98-94)
May 19, 1983	U.N. Regulations—Food and Other Exports (Subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations and Environment). (S. Hrg. 98-148)
June 15 and 16, 1983	United States-Soviet Relations. Part 1. (S. Hrg. 98-174)
June 16, 1983	Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats. (S. Hrg. 98-173)
June 21, 22 and 23, 1983.	United States-Soviet Relations. Part 2. (S. Hrg. 98-174, Pt. 2)
June 27, 1983	Export Administration Act (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy). (S. Hrg. 98-215)
July 19 and 20, 1983	Export of Alaskan Crude Oil (Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs). (S. Hrg. 98-363)
July 20, 1983	Nomination of Hon. Millicent Fenwick. (S. Hrg. 98-209)
July 28, 1983	Legislative Veto: Arms Export Control Act (S. Hrg. 98-316)
Aug. 4, 1983	Central American Policy. (S. Hrg. 98-289)
Sept. 13, 1983	Events in Lebanon. (S. Hrg. 98-368)
Sept. 21, 1983	War Powers Resolution. (S. Hrg. 98-263)
Sept. 22, 1983	USIA: Recent Developments. (S. Hrg. 98-717)
Sept. 23, 1983	Markup: War Powers Resolution (S. Hrg. 98-264)
Sept. 28 and Oct. 26, 1983.	United States Economic Relations (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy). (S. Hrg. 98-601)
Sept. 30, 1983	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act (Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes of the Committee on Governmental Affairs). (S. Hrg. 98-536)

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Document No. and Date Filed	Title of Publications
	HEARINGS—continued
Oct. 19 and 31, 1983	International Communication and Information Policy (Subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations and Environment). (S. Hrg. 98-483)
Oct. 27, 1983	Situation in Grenada. (S. Hrg. 98-491)
Oct. 31, 1983	International Narcotics Control. (S. Hrg. 98-598)
Nov. 9, 1983	Future of Taiwan. (S. Hrg. 98-482)
Nov. 9, 1983	Human Rights. (S. Hrg. 98-563)
Nov. 10 and 15, 1983	Authorization for U.S. Marines in Lebanon. (S. Hrg. 98-528)
Nov. 16, 1983	United States-Soviet Relations. Part 3. (S. Hrg. 98-174, Pt. 3)
Nov. 17, 1983	President's Trip to Asia. (S. Hrg. 98-509)
Nov. 28, 1983	U.S. Machine Tool Industry: Its Relation to National Security (Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes of the Governmental Affairs Committee). (S. Hrg. 98-643)
Jan. 11, 1984	Policy Options in Lebanon. (S. Hrg. 98-646)
Feb. 2, 1984	Nomination of William A. Wilson. (S. Hrg. 98-586)
Feb. 7 and 8, 1984	National Bipartisan Report on Central America. (S. Hrg. 98-872)
Feb. 22, 29, Mar. 7, 8, 20, 21, 22 and 27, 1984.	Security and Development Assistance. (S. Hrg. 98-908)
Feb. 23, 1984	American Embassy in Israel. (S. Hrg. 98-800)
Mar. 1, 1984	Hunger in Africa (Subcommittee on African Affairs). (S. Hrg. 98-735)
Apr. 4, 1984	Nuclear Risk Reduction. (S. Hrg. 98-799)
Apr. 4, 1984	International Sale of Goods. (S. Hrg. 98-837)
Apr. 5, 11, May 9 and 15, 1984.	Nomination of Leslie Lenkowsky. (S. Hrg. 98-960)
April 1984	Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Historical Series), Volume XIII, Part 1, 87th Congress, 1st Session.
Apr. 12, 1984	International Organizations Public Procedures Act. (S. Hrg. 98-825)
Apr. 25, 1984	Strategic Defense and Anti-Satellite Weapons. (S. Hrg. 98-750)
May 3, 1984	Nomination of Michael H. Armacost. (S. Hrg. 98-878)
May 17, 1984	United States-China Relations: Today's Realities and Prospects for the Future (Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs). (S. Hrg. 98-907)
June 7, 1984	Women in Development: Looking to the Future. (S. Hrg. 98-919)
June 12, 1984	Protecting and Promoting Religious Rights in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. (S. Hrg. 98-912)
June 13, 1984	Arms Control Overview. (S. Hrg. 98-939)
June 15, 1984	Trade Issues and Trade Prospects for the Mid-Atlantic Region (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy). (S. Hrg. 98-996)
June 26, 1984	Practice of Torture by Foreign Governments and U.S. Efforts to Oppose Its Use. (S. Hrg. 98-953)
June 26, 1984	International Trade Distortions Harming U.S. Agricultural Exports. (S. Hrg. 98-1010)
June 27, 1984	Free Trade—Myth or Reality: The Auto Industry, A Case Study (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy). (S. Hrg. 98-937)
June 28, 1984	Chemical Warfare: Arms Control and Nonproliferation (Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes of the Governmental Affairs Committee). (S. Hrg. 98-1044)

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July 6, 1984	The Steel Industry. (S. Hrg. 98-1002)
Aug. 1, 1984	Ukrainian Famine of 1932 and 1933. (S. Hrg. 98-982)
Aug. 2, 1984	Use of IMF Resources by Major Copper-Producing Countries (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy). (S. Hrg. 98-1001)
Sept. 12, 1984	Genocide Convention. (S. Hrg. 98-962)
Sept. 13, 1984	East-West Cooperation in Outer Space. (S. Hrg. 98-1064)
Sept. 18, 1984	Situation in the Philippines and Implications for U.S. Policy (Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs. (S. Hrg. 98-1063)
Sept. 19, 1984	Food Aid in Africa: Lessons of 1984, Prospects for 1985 (Joint hearing with Subcommittee on African Affairs and Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry). (S. Hrg. 98-1190)
Sept. 20, 1984	Agricultural Activities in Poland (S. Hrg. 98-1058)
Sept. 20, 1984	Unitary Tax (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy). (S. Hrg. 98-1213)
Sept. 26, 1984	Textile and Apparel Imports—Free Trade or Unfair Trade? (Subcommittee on International Economic Policy). (S. Hrg. 98-1100)
Sept. 26, 1984	U.S. Policy on South Africa (Subcommittee on African Affairs). (S. Hrg. 98-1189)
Sept. 28, 1984	Fiscal Year 1985 Embassy Security Supplemental Authorization. (S. Hrg. 98-1090)
Oct. 3, 1984	U.S.-Japan Trade: The $30 Billion Gap (Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs). (S. Hrg. 98-1160)
December 1984	Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Historical Series) Volume XIII, Part 2, 87th Congress, 1st Session.
	COMMITTEE PRINTS
December 1982	The Premises of East-West Commercial Relations. A Workshop with the Committee and Congressional Research Service.
January 1983	Second Interim Report on Nuclear Weapons in Europe. Prepared by the North Atlantic Assembly's Special Committee on Nuclear Weapons in Europe.
February 1983	Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1982 by Department of State (Joint Committee Print). (S. Prt. 98-1)
February 1983	The Asia Foundation: Past, Present and Future. Prepared by Congressional Research Service. (S. Prt. 98-5)
February 1983	Certain USIA Overseas Activities. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-6)
February 1983	Legislation on Foreign Relations Through 1982, Vol. I (Joint Committee Print). (S. Prt. 98-7)
February 1983	Legislation on Foreign Relations Through 1982, Vol. II (Joint Committee Print). (S. Prt. 98-11)
March 1983	Membership and Jurisdiction of Subcommittees. (S. Prt. 98-28)
March 1983	Rules of the Committee on Foreign Relations. (S. Prt. 98-33
April 1983	Fiscal Year 1984 Arms Control Impact Statements (Joint Committee Print).
April 1983	Human Rights Issues in United States Relations with Romania and Czechoslovakia. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-38)

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April 1983	Interparliamentary Union Conference. Report of U.S. Delegation to 69th Conference, Rome, Sept. 1982. (S. Prt. 98-41)
April 1983	U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency 1982 Annual Report (Joint Committee Print). (S. Prt. 98-43)
April 1983	U.S. Security Assistance to NATO's Southern Flank. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-32)
June 1983	The United States and the Soviet Union: Prospects for the Relationship. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-60)
September 1983	United States-Latin America-Caribbean Policy. Report by Senators Glenn and Dodd. (S. Prt. 98-90)
September 1983	International Telecommunications and Information Policy: Selected Issues for the 1980's. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service. (S. Prt. 98-94)
November 1983	Central America: Treading Dangerous Waters. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-115)
December 1983	Credentials Considerations in the United Nations General Assembly: The Process and Its Role. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service. (S. Prt. 98-143)
February 1984	Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1983 by Department of State (Joint Committee Print).
February 1984	Legislation on Foreign Relations Through 1983, Vol. I (Joint Committee Print).
February 1984	Nonconsensual Recording of Certain Telephone Conversations by USIA Director Charles Z. Wick. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-147)
February 1984	Post-Deployment Nuclear Arms Control in Europe. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-151)
March 1984	U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency 1983 Annual Report (Joint Committee Print).
March 1984	Fiscal Year 1985 Arms Control Impact Statements (Joint Committee Print). (S. Prt. 98-149)
March 1984	Legislation on Foreign Relations Through 1983, Vol. II (Joint Committee Print).
April 1984	Appendix to the Fiscal Year 1985 Arms Control Impact Statement (Joint Committee Print). (S. Prt. 98-149, Pt. 2)
April 1984	Hidden War: The Struggle for Afghanistan. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-181)
April 1984	Membership and Jurisdiction of Subcommittees. (S. Prt. 98-183)
April 1984	The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War. Part 1. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service. (S. Prt. 98-185, Pt. 1)
April 1984	United States Security Interests in South Asia (Pakistan-India). Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-189)
June 1984	Treaties and Other International Agreements: The Role of the United States Senate. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service. (S. Prt. 98-205)
August 1984	War in the Gulf. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-225)
September 1984	Mission to the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. Report by Senator Murkowski. (S. Prt. 98-226)
October 1984	The Situation in the Philippines. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-237)
October 1984	United States Processing of Khmer Refugees. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-240)
October 1984	The Security of American Personnel in Lebanon. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-244)
November 1984	The Economic Crisis in Israel. Staff report. (S. Prt. 98-251)

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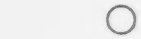
Document No. and Date Filed	Title of Publications
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December 1984	The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War. Part 2. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service. (S. Prt. 98–185, Pt. 2)
January 1, 1985	Report of the Special Committee on Nuclear Weapons in the Atlantic Alliance. (S. Prt. 98–265)